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McKINLEY

ELECTED

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES

State.	Electoral Vote.	McKinley & Hobart.	Bryan.	Sewall.	Watson.
Alabama	11	..	11	..	..
Arkansas	8	..	8	5	3
California	9	9	..	..	..
Colorado	4	..	4	3	1
Connecticut	6	6	..	..	..
Delaware	3	3	..	..	..
Florida	4	..	4	4	..
Georgia	13	..	13	12	..
Idaho	3	..	3	2	1
Illinois	24	24	..	..	..
Indiana	15	15	..	..	..
Iowa	13	13	..	..	..
Kansas	10	10	..	..	..
Kentucky	13	13	..	..	..
Louisiana	8	..	8	4	4
Maine	6	6	..	..	..
Maryland	8	8	..	..	..
Massachusetts	15	15	..	..	..
Michigan	14	14	..	..	..
Minnesota	9	9	..	..	..
Mississippi	9	..	9	9	..
Missouri	17	..	17	13	4
Montana	3	..	3	2	1
Nebraska	8	8	..	..	..
Nevada	3	..	3	3	..
New-Hampshire	4	4	..	..	..
New-Jersey	10	10	..	..	..
New-York	36	36	..	..	..
North Carolina	11	11	..	6	5
North Dakota	3	3	..	..	..
Ohio	23	23	..	..	..
Oregon	4	4	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	32	32	..	..	..
Rhode Island	4	4	..	..	..
South Carolina	9	..	9	9	..
South Dakota	4	4	..	..	..
Tennessee	12	..	12	12	..
Texas	15	..	15	15	..
Utah	3	..	3	2	1
Vermont	4	4	..	..	..
Virginia	12	..	..	..	..
Washington	4	4	..	..	..
West Virginia	6	6	..	..	..
Wisconsin	12	12	..	..	..
Wyoming	3	3	..	..	..
Total	447	313	122	102	20

PLURALITIES.

State.	McKinley.	Bryan.
Alabama		30,000
Arkansas		45,000
California		
Colorado		75,000
Connecticut	50,000	
Delaware	2,000	
Florida		10,000
Georgia		30,000
Idaho		9,000
Illinois	100,000	
Indiana	20,000	
Iowa	50,000	
Kansas	50,000	
Kentucky	20,000	
Louisiana		25,000
Maine	50,000	
Maryland	30,000	
Massachusetts	165,000	
Michigan	30,000	
Minnesota	40,000	
Mississippi		50,000
Missouri		
Montana		5,000
Nebraska		
Nevada		5,000
New-Hampshire	25,000	
New-Jersey	67,000	
New-York	300,000	
North Carolina		
North Dakota	2,000	
Ohio	75,000	
Oregon	3,000	
Pennsylvania	300,000	
Rhode Island	20,000	
South Carolina		9,000
South Dakota	5,000	
Pennesace		
Texas		
Utah		40,000
Vermont	30,000	
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin	100,000	
Wyoming	1,000	

TIMES OFFICE, Nov. 4.—4 A. M.

William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart, the Republican candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, have been elected by a tremendous majority in the Electoral College and by an enormous plurality of the popular vote.

Out of the 447 Electoral votes, the Democratic-Populist combination of Bryan, Sewall, and Watson was only able to secure 122, as against 313 for their Republican competitors, with one State in doubt.

The victory for sound money is even more strikingly shown in the popular vote. In this, the pluralities from the most trustworthy data make it appear that McKinley and Hobart lead the opposition by more than 1,000,000 ballots.

In the analysis by States, as shown in the adjoining column, the fact is made clear that the attempted coalition of the South and West has been an absolute and thorough failure.

The boasted "Solid South" has been broken. Of the States which formerly made up this mass that was regarded as Democratic under all circumstances, the Republican candidates for the Presidency have carried Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky. In nearly all cases, moreover, the pluralities were large.

In the Middle West, which was by common consent made the principal fighting ground, the Republicans have made a clean sweep. Illinois, the pivotal State, has gone Republican by an immense pluralities. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, the Dakotas, Kansas, and Nebraska have followed.

The three Pacific coast States and Wyoming are also to be placed in the Republican list.

In the East, every State from Maine to North Carolina, inclusive, has gone for McKinley and Hobart, with the exception of Virginia, which is in doubt.

Thirty States went Republican and fourteen Democratic and Populist.

Every record for large pluralities in the history of the country has been broken by New-York and Pennsylvania, each of which gives the Republican candidates about 300,000. Of other States in the same column, Illinois gives 150,000, Massachusetts 110,000, and Wisconsin 100,000.

The landslide for honest money came according to prediction.

CONGRESS

GOLD

HOUSE AND SENATE

House of Representatives.

	Fifty-fourth Congress. Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Fifty-fifth Congress. Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
Alabama	2	6	1	..	8	1
Arkansas	..	6	..	..	6	..
California	6	1	..	4	2	1
Colorado	1	..	1	1	..	1
Connecticut	4	..	..	4	..	..
Delaware	1	..	..	..	1	..
Florida	..	2	..	..	2	..
Georgia	..	11	..	..	11	..
Idaho	1	..	..	..	..	1
Illinois	22	..	..	19	3	..
Indiana	13	..	..	11	2	..
Iowa	11	..	..	11	..	..
Kansas	7	..	1	8	..	..
Kentucky	5	6	..	8	3	..
Louisiana	..	6	..	..	6	..
Maine	4	..	..	4	..	..
Maryland	3	3	..	6	..	..
Massachusetts	12	1	..	12	1	..
Michigan	12	..	..	12	..	..
Minnesota	7	..	..	7	..	..
Mississippi	..	7	..	..	7	..
Missouri	11	4	..	7	8	..
Montana	1	..	..	1	..	..
Nebraska	..	..	1	4	..	1
Nevada	..	..	1	..	..	1
New-Hampshire	2	..	..	2	..	..
New-Jersey	8	..	..	8	..	..
New-York	20	5	..	29	5	..
North Carolina	3	3	3	4	..	5
North Dakota	1	..	..	1	..	..
Ohio	19	2	..	16	5	..
Oregon	2	..	..	2	..	..
Pennsylvania	28	2	..	24	6	..
Rhode Island	2	..	..	2	..	..
South Carolina	..	7	..	..	7	..
South Dakota	2	..	..	2	..	..
Tennessee	4	6	..	3	7	..
Texas	1	12	..	2	7	4
Utah	1	..	..	1	..	..
Vermont	2	..	..	2	..	..
Virginia	1	9	..	2	8	..
Washington	2	..	..	..	2	..
West Virginia	4	..	..	4	..	..
Wisconsin	10	..	..	9	1	..
Wyoming	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total	250	99	8	242	99	16

Whole number of members.....357
Republican majority, Fifty-fourth Congress....143
Republican majority, Fifty-fifth Congress....115
Populist increase over Fifty-fourth Congress.. 8

The New Senate.

	54th Congress. Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	55th Congress. Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
Alabama	..	2	..	..	2	..
Arkansas	..	2	..	..	2	..
California	1	1	..	1	1	..
Colorado	2	..	..	2	..	..
Connecticut	2	..	..	2	..	..
Delaware	..	1	..	1	1	..
Florida	..	2	..	..	2	..
Georgia	..	2	..	..	2	..
Idaho	2	..	..	1	..	1
Illinois	1	1	..	2	..	..
Indiana	..	2	..	2	..	..
Iowa	2	..	..	2	..	..
Kansas	1	..	1	2	..	..
Kentucky	..	2	..	1	1	..
Louisiana	..	2	..	..	2	..
Maine	2	..	..	2	..	..
Maryland	..	2	..	1	1	..
Massachusetts	2	..	..	2	..	..
Michigan	2	..	..	2	..	..
Minnesota	2	..	..	2	..	..
Mississippi	..	2	..	..	2	..
Missouri	..	2	..	1	1	..
Montana	1	..	..	2	..	..
Nebraska	1	..	1	1	..	1
Nevada	..	..	2	..	..	2
New-Hampshire	2	..	..	2	..	..
New-Jersey	1	1	..	1	1	..
New-York	2	..	..	1	1	..
North Carolina	1	..	1	..	..	2
North Dakota	1	..	..	1	..	..
Ohio	1	1	..	2	..	..
Oregon	2	..	..	2	..	..
Pennsylvania	2	..	..	2	..	..
Rhode Island	2	..	..	2	..	..
South Carolina	..	2	..	..	2	..
South Dakota	1	1	..	2	..	..
Tennessee	..	2	..	..	2	..
Texas	..	2	..	..	2	..
Utah	2	..	..	1	1	..
Vermont	2	..	..	2	..	..
Virginia	..	2	..	..	2	..
Washington	2	..	..	2	..	..
West Virginia	1	1	..	1	1	..
Wisconsin	..	2	..	1	1	..
Wyoming	2	..	..	2	..	..
Total	44	39	6	53	31	6

THE CONGRESS.

The Republicans have secured control of both branches of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

In the Senate the Republicans gain Senators from Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, New-York, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Free silver has now 49 votes in the Senate. It will have but 42 after March 4, 1897.

Vest may be doomed to retirement from Missouri; Voorhees will be beaten in Indiana; Ingalls may return from Kansas; Hill will be followed by a Republican from the State of New-York.

With the majority secured by the Republicans, that party will be able to carry any political legislation it desires through the Senate.

The House of Representatives will be Republican by nearly, if not quite, 130 majority, the indications promising to give to the Republicans most of the districts reported as doubtful.

The Democrats come out of the election with very few solid delegations to the next House. Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, form the short line of "solid" States.

The majority in the House for sound money will be approximately the Republican majority. A Republican in Colorado is for free silver; one Democrat in Kentucky is for the gold standard and was indorsed by the Republicans; the Silver Party elected the Nevada Representative, who is unwilling to be classed with either of the other parties.

"Silver Dick" Bland is probably beaten in Missouri, but "Objector" Holman has been once more elected from Indiana.

New-York sends but five Democratic Representatives to the next Congress, and they are about as inconspicuous and unworthy a group as ever managed to secure election to such responsible positions.

The Populists have certainly doubled their strength in the present Congress, and it is possible they may increase by contests in close districts.

NEW-YORK

270,000

REPUBLICAN PLURALITY

VOTE BY COUNTIES.

The following table shows the pluralities in the several counties of New-York of the Republican and Democratic candidates for President. The figures in the last column give votes cast for the National Democratic candidate:

Counties.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Palmer, Nat. Dem.
Albany	4,755	.....	600
Allegany	3,200	.....	.....
Broome	5,080	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	3,500	.....	.....
Cayuga	4,214	.....	.....
Chautauqua	7,935	.....	.....
Chemung	2,837	.....	108
Chenango	2,600	.....	.....
Clinton	3,020	.....	.....
Columbia	2,425	.....	200
Cortland	2,366	.....	40
Delaware	3,000	.....	200
Dutchess	5,200	.....	226
Erie	15,240	.....	.....
Essex	3,506	.....	.....
Franklin	3,511	.....	.....
Fulton & Hamilton	3,700	.....	250
Genesee	2,208	.....	.....
Greene	840	.....	.....
Herkimer	3,000	.....	146
Jefferson	4,620	.....	126
Kings	30,000	.....	.....
Lewis	1,300	.....	.....
Livingston	1,350	.....	.....
Madison	4,164	.....	.....
Monroe	9,500	.....	.....
Montgomery	2,438	.....	300
New-York	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	2,400	.....	.....
Oneida	4,800	.....	850
Onondaga	10,965	.....	.....
Ontario	2,032	.....	.....
Orange	4,800	.....	.....
Orleans	1,792	.....	.....
Oswego	3,500	.....	.....
Otsego	2,800	.....	.....
Putnam	1,290	.....	46
Queens	9,274	.....	.....
Rensselaer	4,500	.....	300
Richmond	1,021	.....	.....
Rockland	1,331	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	9,500	.....	400
Saratoga	6,500	.....	.....
Schenectady	920	.....	.....
Schoharie	.....	500	.....
Schuyler	1,025	.....	.....
Seneca	800	.....	50
Steuben	4,801	.....	.....
Suffolk	4,800	.....	.....
Sullivan	1,000	.....	.....
Tioga	4,500	.....	.....
Tompkins	1,800	.....	112
Ulster	1,700	.....	.....
Warren	2,522	.....	.....
Washington	4,958	.....	123
Wayne	3,797	.....	50
Westchester	8,757	.....	.....
Wyoming	2,195	.....	.....
Yates	1,250	.....	.....
Total	268,062	500	.....
McKinley's net plurality			267,562

TIMES OFFICE, Nov. 4.—4 A. M.

McKinley carried New-York State by a plurality that broke all previous records. It is about 270,000.

The sound-money wave took everything before it.

The greatest plurality ever given to a candidate of either party before this year was 192,854. That was the Democratic plurality given to Grover Cleveland for Governor in 1882. For the first time a Republican candidate for President has carried New-York County.

The heretofore Democratic stronghold, which has figured in all the calculations, to overcome the majority up the State with which the Republicans "come down to Harlem," led the procession in its Republican plurality.

Kings County gave a plurality for McKinley which was not far from that of New-York, and Erie, Monroe, Onandaga, and Albany showed large gains over their usual figures.

In many parts of the State the National Democrats voted for McKinley, and the Palmer and Buckner vote in those places was far less than the number of men enrolled by that organization.

The total vote in the State was large, and reports are uniform that it was polled early. Such interest has rarely been manifested.

Schoharie County held to its record of always going Democratic. That was the only county in the State which gave a plurality for Bryan. The Democratic plurality in that county four years ago was about 1,300, and two years ago it was about 400. This year it was about 300.

Chemung County, which was one of the two counties north of the Harlem to give a plurality for Hill for Governor two years ago, gave a plurality of more than 2,000 for McKinley.

The town of Red Hook, in which Mr. Bryan spent a week on his first campaigning trip to what he called "the enemy's country" gave McKinley 247 votes more than it gave to Gov. Morton two years ago.

BLACK

ELECTED

COVERNOR STATE NEW-YORK

VOTE BY COUNTIES.

The following table shows the pluralities in the several counties of New-York of the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor. The figures in the last column give votes cast for the National Democratic candidate:

Counties.	Black. Rep.	Porter. Griffin. Dem. N't.	D'm.
Albany	4,500	.....	600
Allegany	3,000	.....	.....
Broome	4,830	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	3,200	.....	.....
Cayuga	3,800	.....	.....
Chautauqua	7,707	.....	.....
Chemung	2,520	.....	108
Chenango	2,750	.....	.....
Clinton	2,450	.....	.....
Columbia	1,850	.....	200
Cortland	2,266	.....	46
Delaware	2,700	.....	200
Dutchess	5,096	.....	226
Erie	10,200	.....	.....
Essex	3,450	.....	.....
Franklin	3,300	.....	.....
Fulton and Hamilton	3,300	.....	250
Genesee	2,150	.....	.....
Greene	700	.....	.....
Herkimer	2,700	.....	146
Jefferson	4,220	.....	198
Kings	22,506	.....	5,390
Lewis	1,276	.....	.....
Livingston	1,260	.....	.....
Madison	3,616	.....	.....
Monroe	6,000	.....	.....
Montgomery	2,300	.....	300
New-York	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	1,900	.....	.....
Ontario	1,950	.....	.....
Onondaga	6,500	.....	.....
Ontario	2,200	.....	.....
Orange	4,500	.....	.....
Orleans	1,792	.....	.....
Oswego	3,300	.....	.....
Otsego	2,600	.....	.....
Putnam	1,263	.....	46
Queens	4,000	.....	.....
Rensselaer	4,000	.....	300
Richmond	1,265	.....	475
Rockland	1,100	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	9,000	.....	420
Saratoga	6,137	.....	.....
Schenectady	685	.....	.....
Schoharie	.....	475	.....
Schuyler	900	.....	.....
Seneca	750	.....	50
Steuben	4,500	.....	.....
Suffolk	4,800	.....	.....
Sullivan	950	.....	.....
Tioga	4,200	.....	.....
Tompkins	1,500	.....	112
Ulster	4,800	.....	200
Warren	2,230	.....	.....
Washington	4,650	.....	122
Wayne	3,772	.....	53
Westchester	8,400	.....	.....
Wyoming	2,100	.....	.....
Yates	1,275	.....	.....
Total	222,205	475	.....

Black's net plurality, 221,730.

A MAP SHOWING HOW ALL THE STATES IN THE UNION HAVE CAST THEIR ELECTORAL VOTES, THOSE WHICH HAVE GONE FOR M'KINLEY BEING IN WHITE AND THOSE FOR BRYAN IN BLACK

FRANK S. BLACK, GOVERNOR

REPUBLICAN TICKET ELECTED BY A LARGE PLURALITY.

New-York's Assembly Will Have a Republican Majority Greater Even than That of Last Year—All the Republican Candidates for Supreme Court Justices Were Elected—Probable Defeat of the Proposed Forestry Amendment.

Frank S. Black, the Republican candidate, has been elected Governor by a plurality greater than was ever before given to a candidate for that office in New-York State.

Timothy L. Woodruff, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Irving G. Vann, Republican candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, have been elected by pluralities somewhat smaller than those given to the head of the ticket.

The plurality for the State ticket is a small percentage less than that of the National ticket.

In the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Judicial Districts, where Supreme Court Justices were chosen, all the Republican candidates have been elected.

An overwhelming majority of Republican Assemblymen have been elected. The majority in this branch of the Legislature will be even greater than that of last year, when there were 103 Republicans and 47 Democrats.

The majority on joint ballot of the Legislature, which will elect a successor to David B. Hill as a United States Senator, will be about 100 Republican.

In New-York County the Republicans have gained five Assemblymen, twenty-three Democrats having been elected, as against twenty-eight last year. Chemung County, which last year sent John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic leader, has elected a Republican for the first time in many years.

New-York County gave a plurality for Black, the State ticket apparently running about even for all officers, including the Assembly.

The vote on the proposed constitutional amendment, to lease portions of the State forest preserve, was slow in counting, and the fate of the amendment is not absolutely known. In the cities there was a heavy vote against it.

The National Democratic vote for Griffin for Governor ran about even with the vote of that for the Palmer and Buckner Presidential Electors.

Proof

Of the pudding is in the eating, and the wonderful cures accomplished are sufficient proof that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY.

A Large Republican Majority Will Be at Albany This Winter.

The following have been chosen to the New-York Assembly. Republicans are marked "R," Democrats "D." Those who were in the last Assembly are marked with a star.

ALBANY.
1. *R. G. Scherer...R.
2. J. B. McEwan....R.
3. *G. T. Kelly.....D.
4. J. D. Burry.....R.
ALLEGANY.
*F. A. Robbins...R.
BROOME.
1. C. E. Fuller.....R.
2. *C. F. Tupper....R.
CATTARAUGUS.
1. *C. H. Miller.....R.
2. *G. A. Matteson..R.
CAYUGA.
1. *W. C. Sheldon..R.
2. *E. B. Rounds....R.
CHAUTAUQUA.
1. F. R. Peterson...R.
2. *S. Fred Nixon..R.
CHEMUNG.
J. H. Holbert....R.
CHENANGO.
*J. P. Adds.....R.
CLINTON.
E. C. Baker.....R.
COLUMBIA.
Robert Hoes.....R.
CORTLAND.
*F. A. Saunders..R.
DELAWARE.
*D. H. Mackey...R.
DUTCHESS.
1. H. E. Warner...R.
2. *A. B. Gray.....R.
ERIE.
1. *C. Coughlin.....D.
2. W. Hill.....R.
William Maloney..D.
J. C. Wohring...D.
*Charles Braun..R.
N. J. Miller.....R.
H. L. Stiefner...R.
*E. M. Blasdell..R.
ESSEX.
J. R. Pierce.....R.
FRANKLIN.
*F. A. Sears.....R.
FULT. & HAM.
E. D. Brown....R.
GENESEE.
*A. D. Sanders...R.
GREENE.
*Newton Sweet ..R.
HERKIMER.
*O. H. Springer..R.
JEFFERSON.
1. *W. Zimmerman..R.
2. *C. J. Clark....R.
KINGS.
1. *T. H. Wagstaff..D.
2. John McEwan....D.
3. R. J. Cullen....R.
4. *G. W. Wilson..R.
5. J. C. Knaup....R.
6. E. H. Mc Roehr..R.
7. G. H. Parshall..R.
8. J. Lennon, Jr....D.
9. J. J. Cain.....D.
10. *W. L. Perkins..R.
11. *J. A. Gulder....D.
12. H. E. Abbot.....R.
13. *O. L. Forrester..R.
14. *J. M. Zurn.....D.
15. R. J. Rudd.....D.
16. *E. C. Brennan...R.
17. *H. Marshall....R.
18. G. I. Soper.....R.
19. *F. Schmid.....D.
20. *F. G. Hughes...R.
21. E. F. Linton....R.
LEWIS.
*J. S. Koster....R.
LIVINGSTON.
*Otto Kelsey.....R.
MADISON.
R. J. Fish.....R.
MONROE.
1. M. E. Lewis.....R.
2. *J. M. E. O'Grady..R.
3. *W. W. Armstrong..R.
4. F. E. Gott.....R.
MONTGOMERY.
*E. L. Schmidt...R.
NIAGARA.
1. H. E. Warner...R.
2. *F. A. Dudley...R.
ONEIDA.
1. *W. Embley.....D.
2. *W. C. Sanger...R.
3. *W. R. Graves...R.
ONONDAGA.
1. W. J. Bellen....R.
2. E. G. Ten Eyck..R.
3. J. Bondy.....R.
4. *E. M. Wells....R.
Total R.....117
Total D.....37
Rep. majority.....80

OTSEGO.
*C. B. Gorham...R.
NEW-YORK.
1. Daniel E. Finn..D.
2. *D. J. Dean.....D.
3. *W. H. Leonard..D.
4. P. H. Roche.....D.
5. R. Van Cott.....R.
6. T. E. Sullivan...D.
7. *E. W. Harper....D.
8. *C. S. Adler.....D.
9. *J. F. MacCabe..D.
10. *O. Kempner.....D.
11. *W. H. Glednill..D.
12. *F. Schulum.....D.
13. *F. F. Trainor..D.
14. *J. Fritz.....D.
15. *T. F. Myers.....D.
16. *B. Hoffman....D.
17. J. A. Dempsey...D.
18. J. F. Daly.....D.
19. R. Matzet.....R.
20. *J. P. Corrigan..D.
21. *G. C. Ahearn...D.
22. D. D. Tooher....D.
23. R. Gilleland.....R.
24. *J. B. Fitzgerald.D.
25. *T. H. Murphy...R.
26. *F. J. Andrews..D.
27. *F. E. Laimbeer..R.
28. *J. I. Green.....D.
29. L. E. Brown.....R.
30. *J. W. Meyer....D.
31. *H. T. Andrews..R.
32. *T. F. Donnelly..D.
33. J. J. Degnan.....R.
34. P. V. Relnhard..R.
35. D. Matthewman...R.
ONTARIO.
M. Benham.....R.
ORANGE.
1. *L. F. Woodsell..R.
2. *Bedell.....R.
ORLEANS.
*F. S. Downes...R.
OSWEGO.
1. *L. D. Taylor....R.
2. *T. M. Costello..R.
PUTNAM.
E. H. Forshay...R.
QUEENS.
1. Charles Beckel....R.
2. H. S. McKnight..R.
3. L. C. Ott.....D.
RENSSELAER.
1. *E. McGraw.....R.
2. H. Peck.....R.
3. *G. Anderson....R.
RICHMOND.
G. Garby.....R.
ROCKLAND.
F. L. Whitner...R.
ST. LAWRENCE.
1. *I. C. Miles.....R.
2. *M. V. B. Ives...R.
SARATOGA.
G. W. Kavanaugh.R.
SCHENECTADY.
*T. W. Winne....R.
SCHOHARIE.
G. M. Palmer....D.
SCHUYLER.
*O. H. Budd.....R.
SENECA.
H. M. Glenn.....R.
STEUBEN.
1. *J. S. Harrison...R.
2. *Joel Clark.....R.
SUFFOLK.
1. E. F. Post.....R.
2. *C. S. Burr, Jr...R.
SULLIVAN.
G. McLaughlin....R.
TIOGA.
*D. P. Witter....R.
TOMPKINS.
*F. E. Bates.....R.
ULSTER.
1. *W. S. Vankeuren.R.
2. H. L. Pratt.....R.
WARREN.
*T. J. Eldredge..R.
WASHINGTON.
*W. R. Hobbie....R.
WAYNE.
*G. S. Horton....R.
WESTCHESTER.
1. A. E. Smith.....R.
2. J. E. Ennis.....R.
3. *J. W. Husted....R.
WYOMING.
*M. N. Cole.....R.
YATES.
M. W. Raplee....R.

RESULTS IN THE COUNTIES.

How the Vote on Congressmen and Assemblymen Stands.

CATSKILL, Nov. 3.—Greene County gives Wilber, for Congress, 700 plurality; Sweet, for Assembly, is re-elected.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 3.—Dutchess County gives John Henry Ketcham, (Rep.,) for Congress from the Eighteenth District, 8,000 plurality.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Essex County gives Wallace T. Foote, Jr., for Congress, 6,000 plurality. James H. Pierce (Rep.) is elected to the Assembly.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Genesee County gives Wadsworth, for Congress, 1,981 plurality. Archie D. Sanders (Rep.) is elected to the Assembly.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Orange County, with nine towns estimated, gives Odell, for Congress, 5,000 plurality. C. Goodsell, (Rep.) and Bedell, (Rep.,) are elected to the Assembly.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Republicans elect both Congressmen in Erie County, and at least six Assemblymen.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Schenectady County, all but two districts, gives Wilber, (Rep.,) for Congress, 1,055 majority. Winne, (Rep.,) is re-elected to the Assembly by about 400 majority.

SENECA FALLS, Nov. 3.—Seneca County elects Glen, (Rep.,) Assemblyman.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Cortland County, with two towns estimated, gives Payne, for Congress, 2,370 plurality. Saunders is elected to the Assembly.

TROY, Nov. 3.—Cochran, for Congress, received 3,000 votes in Rensselaer County. Both Republican candidates for Assembly got big majorities.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Chemung County gives Gillett, (Rep.,) for Congress, 2,550 plurality. John H. Holbert, (Rep.,) is elected to the Assembly by 2,300.

GLOVERSVILLE, Nov. 3.—Brown, (Rep.,) is elected Assemblyman by about 3,800 in Fulton and Hamilton Counties.

JAMESTOWN, Nov. 3.—Chautauqua County gives W. B. Hooker, for Congress, a heavy majority. Frederick R. Peterson and S. Frederick Nixon are elected to the Assembly.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 3.—Jefferson County gives Charles A. Chickering, (Rep.,) for Congress in the Twenty-fourth District, 4,500 plurality.

LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 3.—Herkimer County gives Springer, (Rep.,) for Assembly, and Sherman, for Congress, large pluralities.

MONTICELLO, Nov. 3.—Sullivan County elects McLaughlin, (Rep.,) to Assembly, and gives Odell, for Congress, about 1,000 maojrity.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—Albany County, closely estimated, gives Southwick, for Congress, 5,100 plurality. Scherer, (Rep.,) in the First District; McEwan, (Rep.,) in the Second District; Kelly, (Dem.,) in the Third District, and Leversee, (Rep.,) in the Fourth District, are re-elected to Assembly.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Broome County, with several towns estimated, gives Ray, for Congress, 4,000 plurality. Fuller (Rep.) elected Assemblyman.

NORWICH, ...ov. 3.—Chenango County, with four towns lacking, gives Ray, for Congress, 6,500; Allds, for Assembly, 2,500; Vann, 2,000.

PLATTSBURG, Nov. 3.—Baker (Rep.) elected to Assembly from Clinton County. Foote, (Rep.,) for Congress, had no opposition.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Columbia County gives Cochrane, (Rep.,) for Congress in the Nineteenth District, a large plurality. Robert Hoes (Rep.) is elected to the Assembly.

ITHACA, Nov. 3.—Bates (Rep.) is elected to Assembly.

PALMYRA, Nov. 3.—Payne is elected to Congress and Horton to the Assembly from Wayne County.

DELHI, Nov. 3.—Delos H. Mackey (Rep.) is elected to the Assembly from Delaware County.

LOWVILLE, Nov. 3.—Koster (Rep.) is elected to the Assembly from Lewis County.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Monroe County, with eight towns estimated, gives Henry C. Brewster, for Congress, 6,000 plurality. Lewis, Armstrong, Gott, and O'Grady, all Republicans, are elected to the Assembly.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Niagara County, six towns estimated, gives Wadsworth, for Congress, 2,300 plurality. Warner, Republican, and Dudley, Republican, are elected to the Assembly.

UTICA, Nov. 3.—Oneida County gives James S. Sherman, Republican, for Congress, 8,000 majority. Assemblymen elected are Walter Embly, Democrat; W. Cary Sanger, Republican, and W. B. Graves, Republican.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Onondaga County, with three towns estimated, gives Belden, for Congress, 4,500 plurality. For the Assembly, Bellen, Teneyck, Bondy, and Wells, all Republicans, are elected.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Ontario County elects Murry Benham (Rep.) to Assembly.

MEDINA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Wadsworth, (Rep.,) for Congress from the Thirtieth District, will get about 1,800 plurality in Orleans County. Downs, (Rep.,) Assembly, probably elected with decreased majority.

OSWEGO, Nov. 3.—Oswego County, with five towns estimated, gives Chickering, for Congress, 4,000 plurality. Lewis P. Taylor and Thomas M. Costello, both Republicans, are elected to the Assembly.

NYACK, Nov. 3.—Fred L. Whitner, Republican Assemblyman, elected by 1,000 plurality. Odell, (Rep.,) for Congress, carries Rockland County by 1,000.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Saratoga County, with twenty towns estimated, gives L. N. Littauer, (Rep.,) for Congress, 3,800 plurality. George W. Kavanaugh is elected to the Assembly.

OSWEGO, Nov. 3.—Daniel P. Witter, Republican, is elected member of Assembly from Tioga County.

RONDOUT, Nov. 3.—William S. Van Kuren, Republican, and Harcourt J. Pratt, Republican, of Ulster County, are elected Assemblymen by 2,800 plurality.

GLENS FALLS, Nov. 3.—Eldridge, (Rep.,) re-elected Assemblyman by 2,200 from Warren County.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Washington County, with one town estimated, gives Wallace T. Foote, Jr., (Rep.,) for Congress, 7,000 plurality. William R. Robbie is elected to the Assembly.

WARSAW, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Wyoming County, with four towns estimated, gives Wadsworth for Congress 2,300 plurality. Mortimer N. Cole is elected to the Assembly.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Yates County gives Payne for Congress 1,300 plurality. Miles H. Rapee is elected to the Assembly.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Suffolk County, with ten towns estimated, gives Belford for Congress 5,500 majority. Post and Burr are elected to the Assembly.

ALMOST A NEGRO RIOT.

Brought About by an Election Quarrel in Florida.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 3.—This evening a Bryan negro was being crowded by McKinley negroes, when Jake Craig, another Bryan negro, went to his relief. Another negro drew a knife and Craig drew his pistol, and a thousand men rushed in, and for two minutes a riot was imminent. Officials quelled the disturbance.

A negro struck at Deputy Sheriff Spencer, but a policeman interfered. The crowd moved further north on Court House Square, when Frank Henderson, a negro, called W. F. Dillon a liar, and he knocked him in the head with a heavy bottle. There is much excitement, and trouble is feared.

FLORIDA.

Bryanites Win, But by Greatly Decreased Majorities.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 3.—Florida has been won by the Bryan Democrats, as was expected, but they have lost heavily in the usual Democratic majority.

Bryan's majority will 15,000, as against 17,139 in 1894 and 24,730 in 1892.

McKinley got a heavy vote in this city.

The Palmer and Buckner vote was small throughout the State, owing to the fact that the sound-money Democrats voted heavily for McKinley.

The Bryan Democrats elect both Congressmen—S. M. Sparkman in the First District by 7,000 and R. W. Davis in the Second District by 4,000.

Fine Prospects for the South.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 3.—Advices from points all over the South indicate favorable prospects for a revival of business in various branches of trade. The farmers are less in debt than heretofore, and with a revival of confidence with those who are holding or hoarding money an unexampled era of prosperity in the South may be predicted. All indications are encouraging for investments and enterprises in the South.

C. L. LOOP,
Traffic Manager Southern Express Company.

MINNESOTA FOR M'KINLEY.

Forty Thousand Plurality Sure—Six Republican Congressmen.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 3.—Minnesota has given McKinley for President 40,000 plurality at least, and probably 50,000. He has a clear majority over all candidates.

Four hundred of the 1,717 precincts of Minnesota have reported, and indicate that the State has gone overwhelmingly for McKinley. St. Paul has given him a majority of at least 6,000, and Minneapolis has at least done as well. The State has apparently given the Buckeye leader about 50,000 plurality. Every county so far reporting gives a big McKinley majority.

The Republicans seem to have carried every Congressional district except the Seventh, and have more than an even chance for that. James A. Tawney is elected in the First District by 7,000; James McCleary, in the Second, by 8,000; Joel P. Heatwole, in the Third, by 2,000; F. C. Stevenson, in the Fourth, by 6,500; Loren Fletcher, in the Fifth, by 5,000, and Page Morris, in the Sixth, by 1,500.

In the Seventh, F. M. Eddy (Rep.) and E. E. Lommen (Pop.) ran a neck-and-neck race which it may take the official count to settle.

John Lind, the fusion candidate for Governor, has cut into the vote of David M. Clough (Rep.) in a surprising manner everywhere, but McKinley's tremendous majority has probably pulled Clough through by from 5,000 to 8,000.

Of the 114 members of the Legislature, the Republicans have elected 80.

The Republican gains have been almost uniform throughout the State, showing that there was no justification for the ante-election claims of the Bryanites that the farmers were flocking to the free-silver standard.

The count in the State is progressing slowly. The ratio of gains now being show from isolated places over the State indicates that McKinley will carry the State by 40,000 to 50,000.

WISCONSIN.

Badger State Will Go 100,000 for McKinley.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 3.—The Democrats give up the fight. Chairman Peck of the Democratic State Committee said at midnight that the Republicans had the State by from 50,000 to 75,000. Chairman Coe of the Republican State Committee said that the Republicans had carried the State for McKinley by over 100,000 and elected ten Congressmen. They had also elected three-fourths of both branches of the Legislature, which insures a Republican in place of Senator Vilas. Milwaukee, the stronghold of the Popocrats, goes Republican by 3,000, and Otjen, for Congress, will be elected by a little less majority. This ends all but the shouting.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 3.—It is thought that Wisconsin will give McKinley between 80,000 and 100,000 majority. As the returns from the State come in the certainty that McKinley will carry the State by nearly, if not quite 100,000, is increased. In every town and village reported thus far McKinley has a gain in many instances. This gain is out of proportion to the losses of Bryan, no comparison being made in the vote of 1892, when the State went 53,000 Republican.

Ten towns received at this hour give McKinley 2,020, against Bryan 795 and Levering 108. This shows an increased majority over the Republican candidate for Governor two years ago of over 500, while at the same time Bryan has lost but a little over 100 over the Democratic vote for the same year.

E. C. Wall, member of the National Democratic Committee, has gone home. His last estimate, at 12:45 A. M., is 100,000 Republican plurality.

This shows that there has been a new vote brought out this election, and all of it went to McKinley, while later returns will be needed to confirm the statement. It is a safe statement that the Republicans have elected nine out of ten Congressmen in the State, with the tenth in doubt. Will also have a large majority of both branches of the Legislature, insuring the election of a Senator in the place of William F. Vilas.

The Congressional district that is in doubt is the Fourth, in this city. Up to this hour not a single precinct in this city has made a return of its vote, and it will be long after midnight before the result in Milwaukee, city and county, will be known. In the meantime both parties are claiming the county by majorities of 5,000 and the election of the Congressman in the Fourth by 3,000.

REVOLUTION IN KENTUCKY.

Sound-Money Democrats Make McKinley's Majority 20,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—McKinley has carried Kentucky by at least 20,000 votes, all of which come from the sound-money Democrats, and to whom alone credit for the victory is due.

Of the 40,000 gold-standard Democrats, not 500, or about 2 per cent. of the total vote of the State, voted for Palmer. The greatest gains were in the districts normally Democratic and in the cities.

The City of Louisville gave a conceded majority of 10,000 for McKinley, while the Republicans claim 15,000 on the basis of returns so far compiled. Of eleven Congressmen, six will be Republican.

The Congressional districts voted as follows:

First—Charles K. Wheeler, (Silver Dem.;) Second—J. D. Clardy, (Silver Dem.;) Third—John S. Rhea, (Dem. Pop.;) Fourth—J. W. Lewis, (Gold Rep.;) Fifth—Walter Evans, (Gold Rep.;) Sixth—R. P. Ernst, (Gold Rep.;) Seventh—E. E. Settle, (Silver Dem.;) Eighth—S. M. Davison, (Gold Rep.;) Ninth—S. J. Pugh, (Gold Rep.;) Tenth—T. Y. Fitzpatrick, (Silver Dem.;) Eleventh—R. G. Colson, (Gold Rep.)

Hart County, the home of Simon Bolivar Buckner, gave a majority of 81 for McKinley.

Lexington and Fayette Counties give McKinley 5,591, Bryan 5,851, Palmer 51, Breckinridge 6,108, Settle 4,001.

Indications are that Chief Justice W. S. Pryor (Dem.) is defeated by G. Bowman (Rep.) in the Fifth Appellate District.

The vote in Louisville, Jefferson County, with one precinct missing, is: McKinley, 28,821; Bryan, 16,537; Palmer and Buckner, 1,039. The vote in 1892 was: Harrison, 13,406; Cleveland, 20,800.

The Populist vote does not seem to have cut much of a figure in the fusion with the Free Silver Democrats. The National Democratic vote, which went solid for McKinley, carried the State for that candidate.

Chairman Roberts of the Republican State Committee wired Mark Hanna to-night as follows:

"We claim State by 25,000. We have elected seven, and probably ten, Congressmen. There can be no definite conclusion reached on account of the incomplete returns received from the interior of the State."

No statement has been received from Chairman Sommers of the Democratic Campaign Committee.

BRECKINRIDGE PROBABLY LOSES.

Silver Strongholds in Kentucky Show Republican Gains.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—Republican landslides are reported from many counties which have heretofore been Democratic strongholds. At 10 o'clock McKinley's plurality is growing every minute. The returns from the free-silver strongholds, such as Daviess and Henderson Counties, show heavy Republican gains. It will not be surprising if McKinley's plurality reaches 20,000.

At this hour it looks as though Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge is defeated for Congress in the Seventh District.

One hundred and thirty-three out of 137 precincts in this city give McKinley 23,871; Bryan, 14,285. Louisville in 1892 gave Cleveland 17,686; Harrison, 11,870. The returns from this State are coming in slowly. One hundred and thirty-nine of 1,663 precincts in the State show a Republican gain of 4,101 over 1895.

In this city Mayor George D. Todd, (Rep.,) is re-elected by 3,000 plurality over Charles D. Jacobs, (Ind.)

COL. BRECKINRIDGE ATTACKED.

Silver Men Insult Him at a Kentucky Polling Place.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 3.—While sitting in his buggy in front of a polling place this afternoon Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, candidate for Congress of the sound-money Democrats and Republicans, was attacked by a number of silverites, who had jeered him for several minutes. "Pat" Parnsworth, editor of the local silver paper, tried to strike Breckinridge with his fist, but J. M. Roche, Chairman of the Sound Money Democratic Committee, stopped the blows.

Things looked so squally that Breckinridge rose to his feet and drew a pistol, which had the effect of stopping hostilities.

JONES STILL CLAIMING

INSISTS THAT BRYAN HAS 231 ELECTORAL VOTES.

Concedes the Loss of Kentucky to McKinley, but Says His Candidate Can Lose Another State and Yet Be Elected—Refuses to Admit that Illinois and Indiana Have Cast Their Votes for the Republican Candidate.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Comimttee, to-night made the following official statement:

"I have no reason to change my original estimate except that we have probably lost Kentucky.

"We can lose one other State and still win. I have received information from Indiana that that State is safe and sound; that we have carried it beyond a doubt.

"Bryan is elected by 231, instead of 252. You may say to the people of Chicago at this late hour that Bryan is safely elected."

KANSAS PROBABLY SAFE.

Indications Are for a Big Republican Plurality.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 3.—Indications are that Kansas has given her Electoral vote to McKinley, though Chairman Briedenthal of the Fusionists is still claiming the State. The probabilities are, however, that McKinley will have a big plurality.

Returns from scattering precincts in twenty counties show Republican gains. Chairman Simpson of the Republican State Committee says McKinley has carried the State by 10,000, that the State ticket is elected, and that the Republicans have elected at least five of the eight Congressmen and a majority of the branches of the Legislature, insuring the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Mr. Peffer, (Pop.) It is doubtful if the returns will be complete before morning.

Chairman Breidenthal (Fusion) still claims the State for Bryan and the entire State ticket; six Congressmen and both branches of the Legislature.

Private advices from Chairmen of Republican Congressional Committees make it apparent that the Republicans have elected these Congressmen: Case Broderick in the First District, J. B. Harris in the Second, and Charles Curtis in the Fourth. The Populists seem to have elected W. B. McCormick in the Fourth.

tricts and the member at large are in doubt.

It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the railroad vote of this city is cast for McKinley. Reports from other railroad centres show that fully 85 per cent. of that vote is for McKinley. There are 20,000 railroad men in Kansas. Republican leaders say this insures Kansas for McKinley. The Republicans never before polled more than 40 per cent. of the railroad vote of the State.

Graded officers of the Mystic Brotherhood of the State, a secret, non-partisan, anti-prohibition organization, declare their firm conviction that, through their efforts, a Legislature has been elected to-day that will be in favor of repealing the prohibitory liquor law. Grand Chancellor S. S. Smith says:

"We will sweep the State for the resubmission of the prohibition amendment. Our organization has been planted in eighty-nine out of 105 counties of the State, and in seventy-five representative districts the candidates are all in favor of resubmission. The Mystic Brotherhood started out as a strictly non-partisan organization, and it has not been used to advance partisan ends. The order has directed its efforts toward securing the election to the Legislature of men pledged to resubmission. It has asked candidates of all parties to put themselves on record as to their attitude on the resubmission question, but has kept its hands off the Gubernatorial fight. Candidates for the Legislature who ignored the order will find that they made a grave mistake. The Order of Mystic Brotherhood will be a very important factor in the result in Kansas."

NEBRASKA IN DOUBT.

Returns a Little in Bryan's Favor—Bryan Gets Returns.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 3.—Fewer than one-fifth of the voting precincts of the State are reported, and indications are that Bryan has carried his home State.

Chairman Dahlman of the Democratic State Central Committee has sent a message to Mr. Bryan saying that he has carried Nebraska by 15,000, and that the indications point to the election of the entire Fusion State ticket.

One hundred and thirty-eight precincts outside of Lincoln and Omaha show a net gain for Bryan of 1,066.

Chairman Post of the Republican Committee will not concede this, but the figures seem to show it. Chairman Post claims the State for McKinley by 7,000 or 8,000.

Bryan's ward in Lincoln gave McKinley a majority of 208, and his precinct 97. McKinley's majority in Lincoln is 1,018.

The vote on Governor has not been tabulated.

Three Republican Congressmen and three fusionists is the best midnight estimate.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 3.—Three hundred and sixty-five precincts, including eighty in Douglass County (Omaha,) give Bryan 41,008, McKinley 40,372.

At this rate of increase Bryan will have probably 10,000 majority in the State.

Three hundred and twenty-one precincts outside of Douglass and Lancaster Counties give Bryan 35,789, McKinley 34,475.

In seventy-three precincts Holcomb, (Pop.,) for Governor, has 7,622; MacColl, (Rep., 5,588.

Holcomb, the fusion candidate, has run ahead of Bryan in nearly all sections reported. Early returns from twenty-six precincts outside of Omaha and Lincoln indicated a small majority in the State for Bryan, but this was soon overcome, and good authorities now estimate the majority of McKinley at 13,000 in the State.

Holcomb (Fusion) for Governor may pull through. No accurate returns on the Congressmen have been received.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Nebraska is very close, both candidates are gaining over the State vote of 1894, the country districts voting McKinley, and the chances favor small plurality for him.

The Omaha World-Herald, of which Mr. Bryan formerly was the political editor, at midnight sent the following telegram to THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"Omaha, Neb., Nov. 3.—Late returns indicate that the State is safe for Bryan. Out of 1,633 precincts, 174 give McKinley 21,503; Bryan, 20,475. World-Herald."

NEVADA AS EXPECTED.

Newlands Returns to Congress and Legislature Will Elect a Silver Senator.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 3.—Reports received from various parts of the State indicate a Bryan majority of no less than 5,000. Newlands will be re-elected to Congress by an increased majority over 1894. The Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator to succeed John P. Jones, will be silver and Democratic fusion.

DEFEATED THE AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional amendment was beaten in this city. There were 49,107 votes in its favor and 98,574 against it.

One visit will mean many—to the magnificent dining hall of the new Hotel Manhattan, 42d and Madison Av. Viands and vintages unequaled.—Adv

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Majorities for the Republicans and for Sound Money.

The Republicans have elected a sufficient number of Legislatures or parts of Legislatures that must choose Senators of the United States to assure them the power to reorganize that body on a political basis, and to utterly prevent, for the two years following March 3, 1897, the passage by the Senate of any financial measure not approved as sound or in agreement with the policy of the party. By the elections of next January none of the Senators in Classes I. and II. will be changed. All of the new Senators, some of whom have been elected, will be in Class III. The Senate, according to the latest returns and indications, will stand, upon March 3, 1897, as follows:

CLASS I.—THIRTY SENATORS, TERMS EXPIRE MARCH 3, 1899.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Silver.
Aldrich, Rhode Island	1	..	..	..
Allen, Nebraska	..	..	1	1
Bate, Tennessee	..	1	..	1
Burrows, Michigan	1	..	..	..
Cannon, Utah	1	..	..	..
Clark, Wyoming	1	..	..	..
Cockrell, Missouri	..	1	..	1
Daniel, Virginia	..	1	..	1
Davis, Minnesota	1	..	..	..
Faulkner, West Virginia	..	1	..	..
George, Mississippi	..	1	..	1
Gorman, Maryland	..	1	..	..
Gray, Delaware	..	1	..	..
Hale, Maine	1	..	..	..
Hawley, Connecticut	1	..	..	..
Lodge, Massachusetts	1	..	..	..
Mantle, Montana	1	..	..	1
Mills, Texas	..	1	..	1
Mitchell, Wisconsin	..	..	1	..
Murphy, New-York	..	..	1	..
Pasco, Florida	..	..	1	..
Proctor, Vermont	1	..	..	..
Quay, Pennsylvania	1	..	..	..
Roach, North Dakota	..	1	..	1
Sherman, Ohio	1	..	..	..
Smith, New-Jersey	..	1	..	..
Stewart, Nevada	..	..	..	1
Turple, Indiana	..	1	..	..
White, California	..	..	1	..
Wilson, Washington	1	..	..	..
Total	13	15	2	15

CLASS II.—THIRTY SENATORS, TERMS EXPIRE MARCH 3, 1901.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Silver.
Bacon, Georgia	..	1	..	1
Baker, Kansas	1	..	..	..
Berry, Arkansas	..	1	..	1
Butler, North Carolina	..	..	1	1
Caffery Louisiana	..	1	..	..
Carter, Montana	1	..	..	..
Chandler, N. Hampshire	1	..	..	..
Chilton, Texas	..	1	..	1
Cullom, Illinois	1	..	..	..
Elkins, West Virginia	1	..	..	..
Frye, Maine	1	..	..	..
Gear, Iowa	1	..	..	..
Harris, Tennessee	..	1	..	1
Hoar, Massachusetts	1	..	..	..
Lindsay, Kentucky	..	1	..	..
McBride, Oregon	1	..	..	..
McMillan, Michigan	1	..	..	..
Martin, Virginia	..	..	..	1
Morgan, Alabama	..	1	..	..
Nelson, Minnesota	1	..	..	..
Pettigrew, South Dakota	1	..	..	1
Sewell, New-Jersey	1	..	..	..
Shoup, Idaho	1	..	..	1
Thurston, Nebraska	..	1	..	..
Tillman, South Carolina	..	1	..	1
Walthall, Mississippi	..	1	..	1
Warren, Wyoming	1	..	..	..
Wetmore, Rhode Island	1	..	..	..
Wolcott, Colorado	1	..	..	..
——, Delaware	1	..	..	..
Total	19	10	1	13

CLASS III.—THIRTY SENATORS, TERMS EXPIRE MARCH 3, 1903.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Silver.
Allison, Iowa	..	..	..	..
——, Kentucky	1	..	..	..
——, Utah	..	1	..	1
——, Florida	..	1	..	1
——, Pennsylvania	1	..	..	..
——, Idaho	..	..	1	1
——, Indiana	1	..	..	..
Foraker, Ohio	1	..	..	..
——, New-Hampshire	1	..	..	..
——, Georgia	..	1	..	1
——, North Dakota	1	..	..	..
——, New-York	1	..	..	..
——, South Carolina	..	1	..	1
——, Arkansas	..	1	..	1
——, Nevada	..	..	1	1
——, South Dakota	1	..	..	..
McEnery, Louisiana	..	1	..	..
——, Oregon	1	..	..	..
Morrill, Vermont	1	..	..	..
——, Illinois	1	..	..	..
——, Kansas	1	..	..	..
——, California	1	..	..	..
——, Connecticut	1	..	..	..
——, North Carolina	..	..	1	1
——, Alabama	..	1	..	1
——, Washington	1	..	..	1
Teller, Colorado	..	..	1	1
——, Missouri	1	..	..	..
——, Wisconsin	1	..	..	..
Wellington, Maryland	..	1	..	1
Total	19	7	4	14

SUMMARY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Silver.
Class I., (30)	13	15	2	15
Class II., (30)	19	10	1	13
Class III., (30)	16	9	4	14
Total	51	32	7	42

Whole number of Senators 90
Republicans over all 12
Republicans over Democrats 19
Majority for sound money 6

Several changes caused by the result of this election among Senators already chosen may be expected to appear when next the Senate votes on financial propositions. Senators Clark and Warren of Wyoming have been

NEW-ENGLAND IS SOLID

EVERY STATE GIVES A ROUSING PLURALITY FOR McKINLEY.

Connecticut Has a Political Revolution Without Precedent—It Gives McKinley 50,000 Plurality, Elects a Solid Sound-Money Delegation to Congress, the Republican State Officers, and a Legislature with but Fifty Democratic Members.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 3.—Returns received from all parts of the State at the office of The Times indicate a result in this State that has completely dazzled all the political prophets and prognosticators.

McKinley has carried the State by 50,000!

Connecticut has always been a close State, a plurality of 5,000 being generally considered something phenomenal. No man in the State was sanguine enough to predict more than 10,000 to 15,000 plurality, and should the figures now indicated be reached it will prove to be the most complete and astounding political revolution ever known in New-England.

The State also elects a solid sound-money delegation to the Fifty-fifth Congress, made up as follows:

First District—E. Stevens Henry (Rep.), re-elected.

Second District—Nehemiah D. Sperry (Rep.), re-elected.

Third District—Charles Russell (Rep.), re-elected.

Fourth District—Ebenezer J. Hill (Rep.), re-elected.

The Republicans have secured a large working majority in both branches of the Legislature, which insures the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Orville H. Platt, presumably himself. There will probably be a solid Republican State Senate, not more than fifty silver Democrats in the House, and a Republican majority of 275 on joint ballot.

The vote for the State ticket is less than that for McKinley, the party lines being more nearly observed in the vote for State officers. The officers elected are:

Governor—Lorin A. Cooke.
Lieutenant-Governor—James D. Dewell.
Secretary of State—Charles Phelps.
Treasurer—Charles W. Grosvenor.
Controller—Benjamin P. Mead.

Lorin A. Cooke (Rep.) will have a plurality approaching nearly to 35,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 3.—Midnight.—Latest returns show that the House of Representatives of the Legislature body will stand 229 Republicans to 57 Democrats.

Reports received from 111 towns and cities show that Bryan carried but three towns in the lot, and not one of the cities.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—Full returns from this city give McKinley a plurality of 3,128.

The vote for Congressman shows Henry, First District, Rep., to have a plurality of 9,000, against 3,000; Sperry, Second District, 6,000, against 3,000; Russell, Third District, 2,400, against 1,000; Hill, Fourth District, 7,000, against 2,400.

Thirty-six of the forty-one towns in the Second Congressional District, including the cities of Derby, Meriden, and Middletown, give McKinley 16,123; Bryan, 8,993; Palmer, 623. For Governor—Cooke, (Rep.) 15,986; Garrett, (Dem.,) 7,382; Gold, (Proh.,) 820. For Congress—Sperry, (Rep.,) 16,010; Fuller, (Dem.,) 8,094. Representatives elected, Republicans, 44; Democrats, 7.

MAINE ALSO IN LINE.

Rolls Up a Comfortable Plurality of 47,000 for McKinley.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 3.—One hundred and ninety-five towns give McKinley 55,175; Bryan, 22,164; scattering, 3,319. The same towns in 1892 gave Harrison, 43,373; Cleveland, 32,452; scattering, 3,363. Republican plurality now is 33,011, against 10,921 then, a gain of 22,090. This is a little over two-thirds of the total vote, there being 71,918 votes. The towns to hear from gave Harrison, 19,503; Cleveland, 15,596; scattering, 2,109; a total of 37,209 votes. If these towns gain in the same ratio the total plurality will be between 47,000 and 48,000, against 14,827 in 1892, or a total vote of 1,000 or 2,000 more than in 1892, when it was 116,387. This will be some 5,000 less than the Governor's vote in September, when the plurality was 48,377.

Four Republican Congressmen were elected in September, and the two United States Senators are Republicans.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 3.—McKinley has 45,000 plurality in Maine. The total Republican vote is 80,000, the Democratic 35,000, the People's 3,000, the Prohibition 2,500, and the gold Democrats 1,000. Nearly as large a vote was polled to-day as in the September election, when the Republicans elected a Governor and all four Congressmen. The Democratic vote is about 1,000 larger and the Republican vote 2,000 smaller than in the State election.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 3.—This city gives McKinley 727 plurality out of a vote of 5,067. This city went Democratic in 1892 by 34 majority.

Sewall's Own Ward Against Him.

BATH Me., Nov. 3.—McKinley carried this city, receiving 1,234 votes; Bryan, 472. McKinley also carried Sewall's ward by the following vote: McKinley, 167; Bryan, 66.

Mr. Sewall Admits His Defeat.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Democratic candidate for Vice President Sewall acknowledges his defeat. He says in a telegram: "We are in for four years of government by injunction."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

McKinley's Plurality Reaches 25,000—Republican Legislature Chosen.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 3.—The largest Republican vote ever cast in New-Hampshire was recorded to-day, the perfect weather and intense interest combining to bring out the full party strength. The number of Democratic stay-at-homes was the feature of the day. The Palmer and Buckner vote was not as large as was expected.

McKinley Electors are chosen by 25,000 plurality.

Ramsdell, (Rep.,) for Governor, has 20,000 plurality. Cyrus A. Sulloway (Rep.) and Frank G. Clarke (Rep.) are elected Congressmen.

The Republicans have an overwhelming majority in the Legislature, which will elect Jacob H. Gallinger, (Rep.,) United States Senator to succeed himself.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 3.—Kent, (Dem.,) for Governor, will poll between 5,000 and 10,000 more votes in the State than were cast for the Bryan Electors.

VERMONT DOES HER DUTY.

Republican Majority of September Probably Increased.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 4—1 A. M.—Vermont shot her bolt in September, and showed the country what she could do in the way of rolling up a Republican majority.

To-day there was a decrease in the total vote cast, as neither the Republicans nor Democrats made such strong efforts to bring voters to the polls. It is estimated that the decrease of the total vote from this cause was 10,000 in the State. Yet the Republican majority will be increased over that of the State election, because the Democratic stay-at-home vote outnumbered that of the Republicans.

McKinley's majority will be at least 46,000, and probably more when all the returns from the country towns are in. The Republican majority will be 60 per cent. greater than that of 1892.

All the cities of the State are claimed by the Republicans, including the sometime Democratic City of Burlington. It is not improbable that McKinley will carry every town in the Green Mountain State. The gold Democrats will have cast about 10,000 votes in the State. This is difficult to estimate correctly, as in numerous instances precinct officers have neglected to include Palmer votes in the press returns.

LITTLE RHODY GOOD FOR 20,000

Sends to Washington Two Sound-Money Representatives.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—Rhode Island will give McKinley 20,000 plurality, the greatest on record. Sixty-nine towns and districts out of 102 give McKinley 19,363 votes, and Bryan only 6,032. In the Second Congressional District the vote indicates a plurality of 7,000 for Capron, (Rep.,) against 4,912 in 1894.

The perfect weather conditions and the exceptional interest in the election served to bring out an unusually large vote in the city and State.

The indications are that McGuinness, the Democratic and Independent candidate for Mayor, will carry the city by a large plurality.

Aside from the vote for Presidential Electors, only members of Congress and local officers were voted for here to-night. In the Congressional districts Melville Bull, the sitting member, is re-elected in the First District. The Second District elects Odin B. Capron to succeed Warren O. Arnold. Both are Republicans.

MASSACHUSETTS FOR M'KINLEY

George Fred Williams Snowed Under for Governor by 150,000 Votes.

BOSTON, Nov. 3—11 P. M.—The plurality for McKinley in Massachusetts is now estimated at 165,000. Bryan will probably get about 95,000 votes.

Of the thirteen Congressmen from this State, twelve are Republicans. One district—the Ninth—is in doubt, but the indications are that John F. Fitzgerald (Dem.) is re-elected.

George Fred Williams is defeated as a candidate for Governor by the largest plurality ever thrown against a Democratic candidate—about 150,000 votes.

These majorities are something very far out of the ordinary. Harrison's plurality was 26,000. The highest Gubernatorial plurality heretofore was 65,000, in 1895.

The vote for Palmer and Buckner will in all probability reach 25,000, the great majority of straight Democrats having voted the Republican ticket.

Boston gives McKinley a plurality of 22,000 in a total vote of 96,000. Wolcott runs 3,000 ahead of him.

Palmer and Buckner received 13,000 votes in Boston.

The Legislature will be almost solidly Republican.

The Republican candidates for President and Governor carry every city and town for the first time in the history of the State.

Returning from 120 of the 195 precincts in this city give McKinley 32,410, Bryan 18,785; McKinley's plurality, 13,625. For Governor: Wolcott, 25,821; Williams, 14,760; Wolcott's plurality, 11,061. This would indicate a plurality for Wolcott in the whole city of 15,000 to 20,000, as against a Democratic plurality of 2,482 for Williams last year.

The returns from the Ninth and Tenth Congressional Districts are coming in very slowly, but those from the Tenth indicate the election of Barrows (Rep.) by 1,000 plurality. In the Ninth Fitzgerald (Dem.) feels certain of a re-election, but this is by no means assured.

One hundred towns in Massachusetts give Bryan 8,278; McKinley, 30,499; Palmer, 1,429. McKinley's plurality, 22,221. The same towns in 1892 gave Cleveland 18,006; Harrison, 23,815. Harrison's plurality, 5,809.

Percentage of Republican gain, 2825. If the same percentage holds throughout the State, McKinley's plurality will be 99,494.

The same towns give for Governor: Prince, 1,328; Williams, 8,496; Wolcott, 27,576. Wolcott's plurality, 19,080. The percentage of Republican gain is 97 1-3, showing a probable final plurality for Wolcott of 127,421.

The same 100 towns give on the amendment for biennial sessions of the Legislature: Yes, 11,156; no, 15,004.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The splendid weather all over the State called out a very large vote at all points, with the unusual feature that a greater number of ballots were cast in the early morning hours than ever before in the recent history of the State. Many towns and several cities in this section reported half of the total vote polled by or before noon. The greatest interest in the election prevailed, especially among Republicans, who piled up an unusually big vote in their strongholds as well as in Democratic sections. It was evident early in the day that considerable defection existed in the Democratic ranks of the Electoral ticket, owing to the split on financial policy and the Democratic mix-up in the State ticket. The silver Republican vote was heard from in a number of places, but in all reports it was given as infinitesimal, while McKinley received many Democratic votes from men who had never before voted a Republican ticket.

Palmer and Buckner received but few votes in this portion of the State, the Democrats of sound-money proclivities voting for McKinley, or not voting at all for the head of the ticket.

Wolcott, the Republican candidate for Governor, received practically the full Republican vote of the State, augmented by those of many Democrats who declined to support George Fred Williams, the Bryan-Sewall-Watson candidate.

The excitement about the bulletin boards began when The Journal announced that the State would give McKinley at least 100,000 plurality. The enormous crowd became enthusiastic when a half hour later it learned from these bulletins that the plurality would reach 125,000. It became a frantic mob when The Globe bulletin announced that Gen. Taylor had conceded the State to McKinley by at least 150,000.

Cheers greeted the announcement that George Fred Williams, the Populist-Popocrat-Nationalist candidate for Governor, had been snowed under by the most enormous majority ever recorded against a Democratic candidate for Governor in the State.

The Executive Council will stand seven Republicans to one Democrat, the same as last year.

The Palmer vote promises to equal the desired 3 per cent. of the total to give the National Democracy standing on the Australian ballot.

Both of the biennial election amendments have been defeated by votes of about 2 to 1.

Two hundred towns give McKinley 75,722 and Bryan 21,145.

George Fred as a Prophet.

DEDHAM, Mass., Nov. 3.—George Fred Williams cast his ballot just before 9 o'clock this morning. He was questioned by reporters present, and expressed his faith as strong that Bryan would sweep the country.

DELAWARE.

Republican Electors, Democratic Governor and Legislature.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 3.—Returns of the Delaware election are very slow in coming in, on account of the long ticket and much scratching. Only a few scattering precincts are in at 11:30.

The sure indications, however, are that McKinley has carried the State by 1,000 majority. Tunnell, (Dem.,) for Governor, and Handy, (Dem.,) for Congress, are elected by about 5,000, on account of the Republicans running two candidates for these offices.

The same division of the Republicans has also, without much doubt, given the Democrats the Legislature and Constitutional Convention. The latter are exceedingly hopeful, but are very quiet. In Smyrna, Kent County, and Gumboro, Dogsboro, Baltimore Hundreds, and Sussex there were riots caused by the refusal of the Democrats to give the Addicks Republicans the voters assistants. The result in each case was that the polls were not opened, and no votes were cast. One man was killed in the fight in Baltimore Hundred.

OHIO.

110,000 Plurality Claimed for McKinley—Congratulations Pouring In.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3.—The indications are that Ohio has gone overwhelmingly Republican. From scattering returns received early it is thought that Major McKinley will carry the State by nearly as large a plurality as was given Gov. Bushnell last year. National Committeeman H. C. Payne estimates at a late hour that Ohio has gone Republican by at least 80,000.

Chairman Kurtz of the State Committee estimates McKinley's plurality at 75,000.

The latest report from Hamilton County gives 16,000 majority for McKinley, and thirteen precincts from Toledo give McKinley 2,327 and Bryan 1,649, a gain of 320 over 1892.

The Republican Committee received and tabulated the returns at Park Rink, where a cheering crowd of 6,000 waited with rare good nature for the news from other States. Chairman Kurtz compared the returns with those of 1892, except those from Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus, which were compared with last year, when Bushnell carried the State by 92,000. An early telegram from Cincinnati said that 210 out of 269 precincts in Hamilton County gave McKinley a plurality of nearly 14,000, which promises nearly 40,000 in Hamilton County alone. Seven precincts in Ashtabula County in the Western Reserve, where Henry George claimed to have discovered a wide silver sentiment, give McKinley a net gain of 1,346. At 10 o'clock, Chairman Kurtz claimed the State by 75,000. McKinley carries his own ward by 291, and his precinct by 51. In 1892 Mr. Cleveland carried the ward by 103. The Republicans claim 19 of 21 Congressmen.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 3.—Chairman Kurtz of the Republican State Committee says the returns now indicate that Ohio will give McKinley 110,000. The returns from 230 precincts of Hamilton County give McKinley 40,292 and Bryan 32,811. Returns from 335 precincts outside Hamilton County and Cuyahoga County give McKinley 64,486 and Bryan 53,556.

The City of Toledo complete gives McKinley 2,552 plurality.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3.—Maryland swung into the Republican column to-day with no uncertain movement. For the first time Maryland goes Republican in a National election.

McKinley and the Republican candidates for Congress and the municipal and county offices swept the State. The vote of Baltimore City complete and returns from scattered districts of the counties point to a Republican plurality of 30,000 on the National ticket. This is 12,000 more than Gov. Lowndes received in 1895.

The election of five and probably all six Congressmen, a Judge for the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, and fifteen out of twenty-two Councilmen is the result of the day's struggle. With the exception of one, the Eighth, McKinley had a majority in every one of the twenty-two wards of the city. Bryan carried the Eighth, always a Democratic stronghold, by a plurality of 40 votes. McKinley's plurality over Bryan in the city is 21,518. Other successful Republican candidates fell slightly behind the leader of the ticket, but all received handsome majorities.

Congressman William B. Baker's majority in the four wards of Baltimore City is 4,682. The vote in the four counties which form the remainder of the Second District, will hardly lower those figures.

Dr. William S. Booze, (Rep.,) defeated Thomas C. Weeks in the Third District by 6,789 votes.

In the Fourth District William W. McIntyre received 6,327 more votes than his Democratic competitor, William J. Ogden.

Sidney E. Mudd, Republican candidate in the Fifth District, received 366 plurality over Robert Moss in the Seventeenth Ward, the only portion of the district located within Baltimore City. His majority will probably exceed 1,000.

Capt. John McDonald, Republican, received 3,000 to 3,500 more votes in the Sixth District than his Democratic competitor, Blair Lee.

Scattering returns from the lower counties of the Eastern Shore indicate that Dr. Isaac A. Barber has carried the Fifth Congressional District by a small margin.

Henry Stockbridge was elected additional Judge of the Circuit Court over Alexander H. Robertson by about 18,000 majority.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3.—Maryland over thirty thousand for McKinley. Largest plurality in her history and first time State ever went for Republican candidate for Presidency. Republicans have elected five of six Congressmen and indications are delegation will be solidly Republican.

FELIX AGNUS,
Publisher Baltimore American.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Later and complete returns verify predictions made earlier in the evening. Baltimore complete gives McKinley 21,100 plurality over Bryan, and indications now point to the election of six Republican Congressmen.

INDIANA IN LINE.

The Estimated Plurality Is 20,000 for McKinley.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 3.—McKinley has carried Indiana, but the size of his plurality is not known yet. Returns are coming in slowly, and everywhere there are big Republican gains. The plurality for the Republican candidate will not be less than 20,000. This city will give between 9,000 and 10,000 for McKinley. In 1892 Indianapolis was carried by Cleveland by 467.

The vote cast to-day is the largest in the history of the State. Under the law no reports can be sent out until the entire vote is counted, so that it will be late when the full extent of the Republican victory is known.

James A. Mount, the Republican candidate for Governor, is elected over Benjamin Shiveley, the Democratic candidate, but the vote is smaller than that cast for McKinley.

At 11 o'clock to-night Chairman Gowdy of the Republican State Committee sent the following telegram to National Chairman Hanna: "The Republican majority in Indiana will reach 20,000 and assures us eleven Congressmen and both branches of the State Legislature by safe majorities. Two Congressmen are in doubt."

It is conceded that the following Congressmen, representing in their respective order the thirteen Congressional districts, have been elected in Indiana: James A. Hemenway, Booneville; A. M. Hardy, Washington; W. T. Zenor, Corydon; W. S. Holman, Madison; George W. Faris, Terre Haute; Henry W. Johnson, Richmond; Jesse Overstreet, Franklin; Charles R. Henry, Anderson; Charles B. Landis, Delphi; E. D. Crumpacker, Valparaiso; George W. Steele, Marion; L. W. Royse, Warsaw; J. D. Leighty, St. Joseph. Zenor and Holman are the only Democratic silver men elected to Congress. The latter is known nationally as "The Watch Dog of the Treasury."

MICHIGAN.

Safe for McKinley by at Least 40,000 Plurality.

Senator J. C. Burrows sent the following telegram to THE NEW-YORK TIMES late last night:

"KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 3.—Michigan safe for McKinley by 40,000 to 50,000.

"J. C. BURROWS."

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3.—At 10:30 o'clock to-night Chairman D. M. Ferry of the Republican Central Committee claims the State by 50,000 for McKinley, and the returns received up to date justify the claim. It is conceded that McKinley has carried his city by at least 4,000 plurality.

The vote up the State and in the Upper Peninsula shows Republican gains where Republican gains were not expected, and there can be little doubt now of the result. Hazen S. Pingree, Republican candidate for Governor, is running ahead of McKinley in this city, and is running behind in the State.

The returns on the State and Presidential ticket are coming in slowly. The delay in this city is caused by counting the city ticket first, and it will be late before definite figures can be given. The Republicans claim ten out of twelve Congressmen, and say they have a fighting chance to capture the Third and Tenth Districts, which would give them a solid delegation.

The Democrats claim the Republicans have no figures on which to base their claims, and say that returns from county committees show large Democratic gains.

NEW-JERSEY TRIUMPHANT

EMPHATIC REPUBLICAN GAINS IN THE STATE.

Fraud Cries by Free-Silver Men Promptly Met—Bergen County Democrats Let Everything Go for Sheriff Haussling—Republican Majority on Joint Ballot, 43—Palmer and Buckner Vote Entitles to Nominate Without Petition.

Returns from New-Jersey were complete enough at midnight to show that in the Legislature the Republican majority on joint ballot would be 43. Six out of eight Republican candidates for Congress were certainly elected. There was doubt in the Fourth District, between Pitney, (Rep.,) and Cutler, (Dem.,) and in the Seventh, between McEwan, (Rep.,) and Young, (Dem.) Pitney's election is probable.

The election made no change in the political complexion of the New-Jersey State Senate. The Senate in 1897 will stand eighteen Republicans, three Democrats. This is the same as last year. Seven Republicans retired, and either succeeded themselves or were succeeded by Republicans. One Democrat retired and a Democrat was elected in his place.

There will be six new faces in the House. Herbert A. Johnson, Republican, of Camden, was elected to succeed Maurice A. Rogers; Solomon H. Stanger, Republican, of Gloucester, in place of Daniel G. Packer; C. Asa Francis, Republican, was elected from Monmouth to succeed James A. Bradley; Charles A. Reid was elected from Somerset to succeed Lewis A. Thompson, and Isaac Barber, Democrat, was elected from Warren County to succeed Christopher F. Staates. Forster M. Voorhees, Republican, of Union, and George W. Ketcham, Republican, of Essex, were elected to succeed themselves.

Some of the results of the election are marvelous. Bergen County in 1892 went Democratic by 844; yesterday it was Republican by 2,000. Camden County's Republican gain was 6,600. Essex County changed from 1,131 Democratic plurality to 18,000 Republican plurality. Hudson County changed from 8,929 Democratic plurality to 2,500 Republican plurality. Union County in 1892 gave 771 Democratic plurality; yesterday the Republican plurality was 4,900.

The latest estimates of pluralities, made at 2:30 A. M., give McKinley, in seventeen counties, 71,875; Bryan, in four counties, 5,450; McKinley over Bryan, 66,425.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 3.—The election in Hudson County yesterday passed off quietly. The vote was very heavy, but the bulk of it everywhere was polled before noon. Ten men were arrested in Jersey City for attempting to vote illegally. The charge in nine of these cases was that the voter had not resided five months in the county, and so had not acquired a legal residence. The only palpable fraud was that attempted by Edward Green, who offered his vote in the name of Patrick Maloney. While Green was voting the real Maloney appeared and offered his ballot. Green was at once arrested. All the prisoners were held for examination to-day.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 3.—The complete vote of Hudson County will not be known before daylight. The vote, so far as canvassed, indicates a plurality of 2,500 for Bryan, later returns giving McKinley an increased vote in Jersey City. The Democrats elect Alexander C. Young to Congress, William Heller, Sheriff, and James T. Lillis, Surrogate, by estimated pluralities of 4,000. The Democratic Assemblymen are all elected.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 3.—The sound-money Democrats were very indignant this morning when it was discovered that the tickets bearing the names of their candidates had not been delivered at the polls in this city. For at least two hours after the voting began the gold Democrats were unable to obtain their ballots. Many of them, workingmen, had to be content with taking the next best or none at all, as they had no time to linger.

Some of them, it is said, protested to the election officers, who answered that the ballots had not been delivered to them. It was City Clerk George Litterst's duty to deliver the ballots to the polling places, and the Republicans charge that it was a trick on his part to advance his own interests, as he is on the free-silver ticket for the office of Sheriff of the county. Mr. Litterst defends himself with the statement that he delivered the ballots just as soon as they came to him from the County Clerk's office.

A telegram was sent from the village of Kingston, several miles from this city, stating that no sound-money Democratic tickets had been received. In the Third Ward of the city, which is a Democratic stronghold, the National Democrats were unable to vote their ticket until 9 o'clock. In the second polling place of the Second Ward it was the same. In the Fourth Ward, where there should have been 600 tickets with Palmer and Buckner Electors, only 75 were delivered.

County Clerk Conger has receipts from election officers at each poll for the delivery of the ballots, but admits that a mistake may have been made by sending twice the number of regular Democratic tickets. Mr. Conger is a Republican. The Republicans charge that it is a trick of the Democrats to elect George Litterst, candidate for Sheriff on the free-silver ticket. The Bryanites are exerting every effort to elect him, even if the sacrifice of the rest of their ticket is necessary.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 3.—Garret A. Hobart, the Republican Vice Presidential candidate, left his home at 9:20 o'clock this morning to vote. The polling place was two blocks from the candidate's home. He was accompanied by Hobart Tuttle, his brother-in-law, who is private secretary to Governor John W. Griggs. Mr. Hobart entered the polling booth and greeted the inspectors. About one-third of the vote in the Third Precinct of the Fourth Ward had been polled when Mr. Hobart cast his ballot. Voting in this precinct was very heavy.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 3.—Democratic voters of Hoboken, Weehawken, and the North Hudson townships were enraged yesterday by the discovery of defects in the official ballots, which, it is claimed, will invalidate the election wherever the ballots were used. Charges of fraud and conspiracy to defeat Alexander C. Young, the Democratic candidate for Congress, were made, and the matter will probably be called to the attention of the Grand Jury. Steps are also to be taken to contest the election, Mr. Young and his friends claiming that they will have no difficulty in having a new election ordered, at least so far as Hoboken is concerned.

The defective ballots omit the name of Chancellor Young, the regular Democratic nominee, and substitute that of Freeman O. Willey, who is running for Congress in the Eighth District.

Mr. Young claims the mistake as "intentional." The blame was put on a Hoboken newspaper, but one of its proprietors said that the mistake was made in printing extra ballots. The matter was called to the attention of Supreme Court Justice Lippincott, who issued orders to all election officers directing them to canvass and tally every vote polled, whatever names are found on the tickets, and to leave the question of the legality of the "Willey" ballots to be determined afterward.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 3.—The Democrats, having but little hope for the Presidential end of the ticket, bent all of their energies toward the election of Jacob Haussling, their candidate for Sheriff. As a result, Haussling ran way ahead of his ticket. The party feeling against George W. Ketcham, the Republican candidate for Senator, made a demand for Lambert pasters, and in consequence he also ran ahead of his ticket. Late this afternoon Haussling's friends were so confident of his election that they were scouring around town looking for Democratic money, but they could not find it.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 3.—The city is wild with enthusiasm to-night. The streets are thronged with paraders who are hoarsely cheering the names of the Republican victors. Bonfires are being built and fireworks shot off in all parts of the city. The city has gone Republican by 4,900 majority. Returns from surrounding towns show big Republican majorities.

The latest estimate of pluralities gives McKinley a plurality of 57,000 in the State. The Democrats only carried Hudson, Hunterdon, Sussex, and Warren Counties.

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HOBART RECEIVES THE NEWS.

A Great Crowd Assembles in Front of His Residence.

PATERSON, Nov. 3.—It was shortly before 10 o'clock when Mr. Hobart received the news at his residence on Ellison Street that there would be no possible doubt of the election of McKinley and Hobart, and that the ticket had swept the country.

During the evening Mr. Hobart, with a party of friends, received the returns over a special wire. In the party were Gov. Griggs and Mrs. Griggs, Col. Barbour and Mrs. Barbour, Mrs. Royston, and the members of Mr. Hobart's family. At about 10 o'clock a crowd of several thousand people stood in front of the Vice President-elect's house and cheered, fired cannons, guns, and pistols, and called for Mr. Hobart to make a speech. Mr. Hobart appeared on the veranda, accompanied by Gov. Griggs and Col. Barbour, and bowed repeatedly, but he was unable to say anything that could be heard on account of the great din and uproar. This was kept up for nearly a half hour, during which time hundreds of Mr. Hobart's neighbors crowded around the veranda and on it to shake hands with him.

Bonfires blazed in the neighborhood, and fireworks were let off in every direction. Paterson was ablaze until after midnight.

Mr. Hobart sent a telegram of congratulation to Mr. McKinley, and at the same time stated that New-Jersey had gone 50,000 for the ticket.

CONGRESSMEN FROM NEW-JERSEY.

The following members have been re-elected from New-Jersey to the Fifty-fifth Congress:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	H. C. Loudenslager	5.	J. F. Stewart..Rep.
	Rep.	6.	R. W. Parker..Rep.
2.	J. J. Gardner..Rep.	7.	*T. McEwan..Rep.
3.	B. F. Howell..Rep.	8.	C. N. Fowler..Rep.
4.	*M. Pitney..Rep. & Nat. Dem.		

*Result not absolutely determined.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

CAMDEN.		SOMERSET.	
H. A. Johnson	R	Charles A. Reid	R
ESSEX.		SALEM.	
*G. W. Ketcham	R	Richard C. Miller	R
GLOUCESTER.		Union.	
S. H. Stanger	R	*F. M. Voorhees	R
MONMOUTH.		WARREN.	
C. Asa Francis	R	Isaac Barber	D

Assembly.

ATLANTIC.		HUNTERDON.	
*M. L. Jackson	R	2. G. F. Martens, Jr.	D.
BERGEN.		MERCER.	
1. *Jacob Ullman	R	1. *E. C. Hutchinson	Rep.
2. *Abram C. Holdrum	R	2. *G. W. McPherson	Rep.
BURLINGTON.		*J. W. Thome	R
1. *Joshua E. Borton	R	MIDDLESEX.	
2. *George Wildes	R	1. A. C. Litterst	R
CAMDEN.		2. J. H. Whitfield, Jr.	R
1. *L. T. Derousse	R	MONMOUTH.	
2. H. S. Scovel	R	1. O. H. Brown	R
3. *Frank T. Lloyd	R	2. W. H. Reed	R
CAPE MAY.		3. D. E. Van Wickle	R
R. E. Hand	R	MORRIS.	
CUMBERLAND.		1. *C. F. Hopkins	Rep.
1. *B. H. Minch	R	2. *J. B. Righter	Rep.
2. James J. Hunt	R	OCEAN.	
ESSEX.		R. A. Clark	R
1. *T. H. Jones	R	PASSAIC.	
2. G. B. Harrison	R	1. H. W. Gledhill	R.*
3. C. W. Powers	R	2. F. Atherton	R.
4. P. B. Fairchild	R	3. John King	R.*
5. Alvin C. Eble	R	4. P. Bridge	R.
6. E. F. Stettig	R	SALEM.	
7. Jacob Rau	R	J. B. Crispin	R.
8. G. W. Porter	R	SOMERSET.	
9. *A. J. Simpson	R	P. V. D. Van Doren	R.
10. V. V. Bauman	R	SUSSEX.	
11. *J. J. Hogan	R	S. Slater	D
GLOUCESTER.		UNION.	
D. O. Watkins	R	1. J. M. Roll	R.*
HUDSON.		2. H. Clauss	R.*
1. L. O'Leary	D.*	3. W. R. Coddington	R.*
2. C. H. Rueimppler	D.*	WARREN.	
3. J. E. Hewitt	D.*	1. W. K. Bowers	D.*
4. J. W. Queen	D.*	2. B. L. Flummerfelt	D.*
5. Edward Hoos	D.		
6. P. J. Fleming	D.*		
7. A. Walter, Jr.	D.		
8. M. J. Bruder	D.		
9. J. J. Marnell	D		
10. *H. Waller	D.		
11. *C. T. Bauer	D.		
HUNTERDON.			
1. *D. C. Lawshe	D.		

*Re-elected.

Recapitulation: Assembly—44 Republicans, 16 Democrats. Senate—18 Republicans, 3 Democrats. Republican majority on joint ballot 43.

PENNSYLVANIA

Increases Her Regular Republican Majorities.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—McKinley's plurality in Pennsylvania is estimated at 300,000. Grow and Davenport, for Congressmen at Large, follow the National ticket throughout the State. Indications point to the election by the Republicans of all but four of the Congressional delegation.

The weather was unusually fine throughout the State and the voting heavy. There were, however, few disturbances reported at any polling places.

In Pittsburg, owing to the regulation ballot boxes being in charge of the court, substitute boxes entirely too small were used. Returns, therefore, will be slow.

The recent Pennsylvania Senate was composed of 44 Republicans and 6 Democrats. Of these 20 Republicans and 5 Democrats, representing the even numbered districts, hold over, while the successors to the retiring 24 Republicans and 1 Democrat were chosen at this election. These elections were held in the odd numbered districts and resulted in the election of 20 Republicans and 1 Democrat, with four districts doubtful.

The Philadelphia Times has issued the following bulletin: "Returns from 45 of the 67 counties in this State indicate that McKinley has carried the State by about 245,000 majority. This city gives between 100,000 and 110,000."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Indications at 1:56 point to Republican majority in Pennsylvania of 300,000, and the election of twenty-eight Republicans and two Democrats to Congress. McKinley's majority in Philadelphia is likely to exceed 100,000.

NORTH DAKOTA SAFE.

Sure Majority for the Entire Republican Ticket.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 3.—Returns have been received from 204 precincts in twenty-eight counties, showing that Major McKinley has carried North Dakota by at least 5,000.

The Republicans elect Congressman, State officers, and the Legislature, which will choose a successor to Senator Hansbrough, (Rep.)

Mind Reading.

You can read a happy mind in a happy countenance without much penetration. This is the sort of countenance that the quondam bilious sufferer or dyspeptic relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wears. You will meet many such. The great stomachic and alterative also provides happiness for the malarious, the rheumatic, the weak, and those troubled with inaction of the kidneys and bladder.

TEXAS.

The Populists Claim a Big Plurality.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 3.—A very heavy vote was polled throughout the State. The weather here was fair, and voters visited the polls early. Nearly the full list registered voted. It is unquestionable that many Democrats voted for the McKinley Electors.

State Chairman Blake, Democrat, estimates Bryan's plurality at 100,000, and claims Culberson, for Governor, will have 75,000 plurality. He says a solid Democratic Congressional delegation of thirteen members has been returned. No definite returns can be expected before to-morrow.

The election passed off quietly. Local tickets were so mixed that the count proceeds slowly, and in the city will not be completed until morning. Complete returns from the Third Ward give Bryan a majority of two over McKinley, Vice President not being voted for. Cleveland's plurality in the same ward four years ago was eighty-two. Complete returns from the Fourth Ward give Bryan two plurality; same ward four years ago gave Cleveland seven plurality. Two years ago the Democratic plurality for Governor in the same wards was 153.

Indications are that McKinley will carry the city and county by a small plurality. Sayers, (Dem.,) for Congress, will have a large majority in the city and county.

Kaufmann County gives Bryan 2,500 majority.

Chairman E. H. R. Green, Republican, reports sixty counties heard from, with vote favoring McKinley.

The election to-day was for Presidential Electors, Governor, and other State officers, including three Railroad Commissioners, one Justice of the Supreme Court, and one Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals, to be decided by the entire vote of the State. Congressmen in this, the Ninth, and other districts, were chosen. Members of the Legislature, including a State Senator and two Representatives from this, Travis County, and the usual county and district officers throughout the State, were also elected. The Democratic ballot embraced nominees for every office. The Republican ticket was similarly complete, containing a full list of Electors, but no names for the State offices. The Populist ballot embraced a nominee for Congress and a full list of Electors. While the Populist ticket was supported by the party, to what extent fusion was effected is very uncertain. This was especially so in regard to Populists, whose votes were more or less divided upon the Republican and Bryan and Sewall and Bryan and Watson Electors. The candidates for Congress in this district were J. D. Sayres, Democrat; T. Harris, (colored,) and W. K. Makemson, both Republicans, and Reddin Andrews, Populist. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator. Two amendments to the Constitution were voted upon, one authorizing the investment of school funds to purchase land for convict farms and the other amending the law of suffrages.

GEORGIA.

Bryan Takes the State, but with Small Majority.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—It is only a question of majority in Georgia. As it looked at midnight the Democratic majority will not run less than 30,000, and may reach 40,000. The delegation will be solidly Democratic. All the Democratic nominees are pronounced silver men, with the possible exception of Brantley in the Eleventh District, who before his nomination did not declare himself, but who since then has been a strong supporter of the Chicago platform. There were no surprises.

The vote has been light. Interest has attached as to how the Populists would vote. In a few counties they have cast their ballots for Bryan. In some they have voted with the Republicans, but in a majority they have refrained from voting on the National ticket.

Levering, the Prohibitionist, will have a larger vote in Georgia than Palmer and Buckner. It is notable that in such counties as L

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Les Huguenots—8:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Bean Stalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—The Mummy—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Widow Jones—8:00. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Evangeline—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Shore Acres—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The First One—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—Too Much Johnson—8:00.
PALMER'S—Magic, Mirth, Mystery—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1896.

THE END OF A DELUSION.

For the past thirty years there has been a party of inflation in the United States. Yesterday for the first time the people had a chance to vote Yes or No on the question: Will you have money worth less than its face in gold? Their answer, by a heavier vote, a larger number of States, a more overwhelming majority than have ever before been known in the history of the Republic, is No. During this long period THE TIMES has striven for this result, and at no time have we doubted for an instant that if the question could be put directly to the voters the answer would be what it now is. In the meantime, because the question was not put and the answer could not be given, the country has suffered untold loss and injury and disgrace. Why was this?

The root of the trouble lay in the legal-tender paper of war time. This, with the vast expenditures and destruction of property and productive power, caused, first, a period of wild speculation, and, second, the terrible collapse of 1873. The warning then given was taken, and the Resumption act of 1875 was passed providing for the final redemption and gradual extinction of the Government paper. Before this was brought about the party that had controlled the Government during the war lost its firm hold on the country. The distress following the panic had reinforced the inflation party, which sought relief by legislation. In an evil moment of cowardice and folly the Republican leaders won a temporary security by abandoning the payment of the legal tenders and permitting their reissue when redeemed and compromising with the free-silver men by the Allison amendment to the Bland act. Had they then stood firm and gone to the country in 1880 on the Resumption act of 1875, they would not only have won—as they did—but would have settled the currency question once for all. The first concession was followed, as was inevitable, by fiercer and greater demands, and these were met by the Sherman act of 1890 for the purchase of what was then the American product of silver and the inflation of the legal-tender paper by $150,000,000. This produced the panic of 1893.

By the repeal in that year of the act of 1890 the vitiation of the currency was stopped, but the inflation sentiment had been so stimulated and both parties had been so demoralized by the corrupting compromises of the preceding dozen years that a positively sound policy was impracticable, and the country labored three years more under the heavy burden of doubt and uncertainty. No human being can calculate the immense cost of this experience. But it had one happy result. It divided the people definitely and finally. The inflationists, under the banner of free silver; the ignorant, discontented, and distressed; the dreamers and the deluded, led in part by fanatics, in part by demagogues, strengthened by the cowardice with which they had previously been met and maddened by their first serious check, made the unlimited coinage of silver the one issue of the canvass. They were met by the conservative, the intelligent, the honest, with unflinching firmness and decision.

As the campaign proceeded, the long and cruel schooling through which the country had passed was seen to have had its effect. The natural leaders of a prosperous and moral people, the men who in various callings have earned the trust of those who dealt with them, the men of standing and character in trade and industry, in the professions, in political life, rose, with a common impulse, to resist the danger with which the honor and prosperity of the whole Nation were threatened. All over the land, in every city and town and village, in the workshop and on the farm, the great debate went on. The intelligence and the conscience of the people were touched and aroused as they have never before been. And when there dropped into the boxes the last of the ballots that "execute a freeman's will as lightning does the will of God," the conscience and the sense of the Nation were vindicated.

Undoubtedly it is a noble victory nobly won. The fruit of cruel experience, of appalling loss, much of which was unnecessary, it will be cherished closely in proportion to what it has cost. The Nation will not again permit itself to be misled by false doctrines or betrayed by those who sacrifice right to their own ambition. The way to prosperity and security is open, and with steady fidelity to the principles to which the Republic renews its allegiance, it may be trodden for long and happy years.

NOW TO BUSINESS!

We have had three years of silver panic and business depression. We have given three months to BRYAN. Capital has been frightened, enterprise benumbed, industry paralyzed.

Now that we have utterly annihilated BRYAN and 16 to 1, let everybody pluck up courage and get to work. A season of prosperity richer than any in the country's history lies before us. It should be entered upon with zeal and confidence, but in the sober, industrious spirit of a sensible people. It is no time for crazy "booms" or speculative kite flying. It is a time for hard work and business skill and judgment and for push and enterprise in all legitimate fields.

The American people are tired of hard times. They want good times. It will go ill with anybody who stands in the way of their enjoying them.

LET THE TARIFF ALONE.

Although Mr. MCKINLEY was nominated as the foremost representative of high protective tariff legislation, and not because he had been a consistent and courageous advocate of honest money, our Republican friends must see that his election and the events immediately preceding it have laid what is known as McKinleyism on the shelf. The people do not want it. They do not care to hear about it. MCKINLEY and other Republican leaders saw this some time ago. The candidate's speeches at the beginning of the campaign were full of tariff arguments, some of them based upon assumptions not warranted by well-known facts and characterized by demagogical appeals to partisan prejudice. But he was forced to turn away from the tariff, which had ceased to be an issue, and to use almost exclusively the arguments by which the great and inestimable value of an honest currency is demonstrated. His recent brief references to protective tariff legislation have been merely perfunctory.

What the people of the United States want, and what they demanded at the polls yesterday, is the sure maintenance of an honest and stable currency, that restoration of confidence which an emphatic decision in favor of such a currency will bring about, and an opportunity to go on with their work and business without being harassed by the worry and commercial paralysis which are caused by the menace of currency depreciation or the threat of tariff tinkering.

They know that the depression to which the country has been subjected and the peril to which it has been exposed were due in part to the concessions made to silver men by protectionists who could in no other way procure the enactment of very high tariff duties. They know that the present tariff is high enough, and that with respect to many of its provisions it is too high. They know that its rates are used for the enrichment of many unlawful combinations at their expense. Every farmer in the land has felt, for example, the exactions of the Nail Trust. But the Republican Party in Congress voted last Winter to increase this Trust's protective duty by 15 per cent. Do Republicans think such a proposition could safely be made now? Do they think the people can be induced to believe that the Government's revenue would be enlarged by increasing tariff duties which are now virtually prohibitory and are used exclusively as instruments of extortion?

Let us have peace. No partisan legislation or threat of legislation concerning the tariff should be permitted to retard the process of recovery. The plain lesson of the campaign and of the election is not only that such interference is not desired by the American people, but also that it would be resented emphatically by them if short-sighted leaders of the victorious party should not respect what is clearly the popular attitude toward this question. It may be that the impending revival of industry and trade will so enlarge the revenues that no new legislation to increase them will be required. But if it shall appear that the receipts must be enlarged by additional taxes, the Republicans should propose the enactment of some simple non-partisan measure for the relief of the Treasury. Their leaders have expressed a willingness to take this course, and they should stand by what they have said.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

In forty-five States and at 68,194 polling places 13,000,000 voters yesterday recorded their choice for President of the Republic and determined the policy of the Nation upon the most momentous question that has come before the people for decision since the war of the rebellion.

The world never before saw such a spectacle. It never saw the machinery of free government and popular suffrage in operation on a scale so magnificent and for the determination of issues so grave.

It was a typical and triumphant exhibition of a democracy exercising its highest functions. The silver question was of fundamental importance, for if it did not involve either life or liberty, in the judgment of the great mass of the voters on both sides it bore an intimate relation to the pursuit of happiness. There was deep and earnest feeling, rising here and there to heat and passion. Three months of discussion, animated beyond all precedents in our history, had molded the minds of the majority into firm beliefs. The contest had reached that pitch of stubbornness where there could be practically no further conversions or surrender of individual opinions. Everybody felt the tense strain as of a physical conflict.

Yet in perfect peace and order, under the forms of law, every voter loyally accepting the ballot as the supreme arbiter, these millions registered their will, and with a calmness disturbed only by the elation or the disappointment natural to the occasion awaited the result.

It was an imposing event in human history, an impressive lesson in the science of government.

THE STATE AND CITY.

The sound-money tidal wave which gives MCKINLEY such an enormous majority in this State, with the help of many thousands of Democratic votes, has had the inevitable effect of sweeping the Republican State ticket along with it by a majority nearly as great, and giving the Republicans control of the Legislature, which can only be checked by the moderating force of public opinion after excitement of the National campaign shall have subsided. This result has been quite independent of the record of the Republican Party in State affairs and of the character of its candidates. Both these have been disregarded, while popular attention has been absorbed by the great issue upon which the honor and welfare of the Nation depended.

How will the Republicans of New-York use the victory in the State to which they have been helped by their opponents? There has been no opportunity for a rebuke to "bossism" in this contest, and it will be generally assumed that PLATT will more completely control the action of his party at Albany than ever before. There is certainly danger of this, and we have already had one ill omen in the appointment of JACOB WORTH as the Clerk of Kings County, on the recommendation of the Governor-elect. But there has really never been a time when Republican candidates owed less to the favor of Mr. PLATT than this year. Mr. BLACK did not owe his nomination to him, except in the sense that he might perhaps have prevented it, and he had less to do with other nominations than in years past. The candidates once nominated had no need of help from him, and, so far as has appeared, they have received none. Since the National Conventions were held and the campaign was fairly opened PLATT has had little prominence in political management, and in no sense or degree is the Republican victory in the State due to him.

This means that the newly elected State officers and the members of the Assembly are really in a position to be independent of Mr. PLATT and to act upon their own sense of duty to the people of the State if they will. There is another thing for them to consider. The tendency under the impulse of the National contest for sound money and National safety has been to vote the whole Republican ticket, and these men have received many Democratic votes, which should give them an unusual sense of responsibility to the whole people. If they fail to show this, it will intensify the feeling of dissatisfaction which a display of extreme partisanship would excite in any case, and it may produce a violent reaction that the party would be wise to guard against.

A large Republican majority in this city is something unprecedented, and has a still greater significance. Even more than in the State at large it is the result of independent action on the part of Democratic voters, and opposition to Tammany as well as antipathy for Bryanism has contributed to it. It is one of its advantages that it may have a crushing effect upon the hopes of the Tammany organization of regaining power over municipal affairs. This will be a just penalty for the perverse blunder of running counter to all that is decent and reputable in the sentiment of the community when there was an opportunity for taking a wiser course.

But the people of this city will not welcome any attempt of the Republican machine, as a partisan organization, to gain control over the government of Greater New-York in the coming year. A large majority of the voters will still be opposed to that machine, and they will be more than ever disposed to use their voting power independently. Any attempt by the Legislature to prepare the way for partisan control of the great city that is to be consolidated upon New-York Bay, and any effort of the party organization to establish such control through the municipal election next year will rouse an opposition that cannot be overborne.

The great National issue having been settled and the strain removed from the minds of our citizens, they will be prepared to devote their energies to the cause of self-government in the affairs that come most closely home to them. The Republican Party of the State and city will do well to use the victory that has come to them with moderation and soberness.

BRYAN'S STRANGE ASSUMPTIONS.

In his six hundred speeches Mr. BRYAN laid before the people many curious propositions and assumed that all of these would be received with favor and commendation by a great majority of the voters in the United States. He professed to believe that their commendation would be expressed at the polls. Here are some of these propositions or assumptions:

That the American people want to substitute for the dollar now in use a dollar which would buy only half as much of the necessaries of life, and the value or purchasing power of which would progressively decline.

That wage earners would like to be paid in such dollars, instead of the dollars which up to this time they have received.

That all "creditors" and owners of "fixed investments"—all wage earners, (who are creditors with respect to their employers,) the 4,875,000 savings bank depositors, the owners of 12,000,000 life-insurance policies, the 970,000 pensioners, all persons who have loaned their savings on mortgage—would cheerfully sacrifice half the value of their invested money for what he called "the general good."

That all American farmers who have borrowed money on mortgage desire to cheat their creditors by paying back dollars worth only half as much as the dollars they borrowed, and that other farmers who carry no mortgages but have loaned or otherwise invested considerable sums of money would support the same policy of repudiation and theft.

That the people of the great Republic desire to degrade themselves and the Nation, not only by throwing away the currency standard of the civilized world and taking up that of half-civilized men and barbarians, but also by cheating the Nation's creditors abroad.

That the American people are willing to see their Supreme Court "packed" for the reversal of decisions objectionable to men like TILLMAN and ALTGELD.

That a majority of the voters desire that the National Government shall be forbidden to suppress bloody riots and organized insurrection.

That the American people respect and admire Populists and cranks.

That if American citizens should be empowered to take 53 cents' worth of silver to a mint and have it stamped with a dollar mark, the exercise of this privilege would increase the market value of all the silver in the world ($4,055,700,000 in money alone) and decrease the value of all the gold in the world ($4,000,000,000) until the two values should meet.

That a political party in the United States can elect its nominee for President by a great majority when against this candidate and his policy are arrayed, as the managers of the party admit, all the institutions of learning, substantially all the clergymen and churches, almost the entire press, all the business men and manufacturers, all the corporations, banks, and other financial institutions, and, in short, all the conservative and enlightened forces of society.

The American people have expressed their disapproval of these ideas and assumptions. That was to be expected. But how could such propositions have been seriously entertained and defended by any honest man of ordinary intelligence outside of an asylum for the insane!

THE WORKING OF THE BALLOT.

Superficially considered, nothing could be more admirable than the working of the blanket ballot under the revised election law in this city. The process of voting was easy and rapid to a degree never before known. There was an unusual disposition to get to the polls early, but there was no long waiting or standing in line, and few intelligent voters required more than a minute to prepare their ballots. Probably the whole vote could have been polled in five or six hours if the process had been continuous.

The ease and rapidity of the voting were due primarily to the arrangement of the names of candidates in party columns under an easily recognized symbol and the almost total absence of independent nominations. It was due still more to a general disposition to vote one of the six regular tickets "straight." It required but a single crossmark in the circle at the top of a column to dispose of the preparation of the ballot.

But there is really a drawback about this simple and easy process, which might be serious in some elections. It is not desirable to discourage independence in voting and discrimination in the support of candidates for different offices. Even this year, while there may have been little reason for mixing one's ticket, there were many Democrats who had made up their minds to vote for MCKINLEY, but who preferred to vote for the National Democratic candidates for State officers rather than the Republican candidates. It was not difficult to do this, and doubtless it was done by some, but the tendency was to take the ticket "straight" because it was so easy, and because it was felt that it would make no difference with the result.

It would have been a good thing to mark the difference between the support of the National and the State tickets, and there may be elections in which the making of the distinction in voting that really exists in the voter's choice would affect the result. The difference might conceivably be one of great importance. But doubtless this form of ballot has come to stay, and the separation of municipal from general elections makes the temptation to straight voting of less consequence than it would otherwise be, and when there is really good occasion for voting a mixed ticket the voters must learn to exercise the right by taking the small amount of care and trouble that is necessary.

Mr. TILLMAN at Chicago appealed to the South and West to combine against the East. After the war that reunited the country there was no North and no South. In yesterday's election the country repudiated TILLMAN'S counsel of sectionalism, and now there is no North, no South, no East, no West, and the broad sun shines upon a Nation one in sentiment and indivisible.

The solid South is broken at last. Not only has the line of border States from Maryland to Missouri broken away from the party that was betrayed at Chicago, but the rift has run through Tennessee and North Carolina, while the Democratic stronghold of Texas has been nearly won. Majorities have crumbled to small proportions in other States and the attempt to create a new sectional division between the South and West and the East has come to grief. The South has saved itself from all danger of force bills hereafter, and its people will divide upon the issues which concern the interests of the Nation. It will be the beginning of a new era for that section.

Both Mr. BRYAN and Mr. SEWALL will always discredit, hereafter, anybody who asserts that "there is no place like home." Lincoln and Bath went with the rest of the country.

The pestilent ALTGELD has been swept under by the tide in spite of all his struggles to save himself at the expense of BRYAN, and in spite of having a weak adversary pitted against him. The people of Illinois have taught him that the championship of crime and anarchy is not the way to political success in that State. The City of Chicago has done itself honor by overwhelming the elements of disorder with a flood of silent votes.

A landslide? Well, not exactly. After a landslide there is always left more or less of the original mountain.

The prophetic HENRY GEORGE proves to have been right when his prescient eye discovered the same sweep of the silver tide in New-York that he had observed in the great Central States of the West. It was just the same, but he seems to have mistaken the direction of the current.

It is a question whether DAVID B. HILL made the greater mistake when he lapsed into silence and inactivity or GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS when he leaped into the fray with tumultuous and continued shouting. DAVID may think that it is "none of his funeral," while GEORGE FRED must recognize himself as part of the remains.

POPOCRAT PROPHECIES.

We expect to carry every single State in this Union. * * * Why, this man, [McKinley,] who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon, that man shudders to-day when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Not only that, but as he listens he can hear with ever-increasing distinctness the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena.—[Mr. Bryan in his speech at the Chicago Convention.]

***

We believe the people of this country are capable of self-government, and that whenever you see them studying a question you may depend upon it that they are arriving at a just conclusion.—[Mr. Bryan at Escanaba, Mich., Oct. 14.]

***

William J. Bryan will be the next President of the United States. The information that has come to us during the last week shows that nothing can now stem the tide that has set in his direction. The election is all over but counting the vote.—[Chairman Faulkner at Washington, Oct. 23.]

***

McKinley is the worst whipped Presidential candidate the country has ever had, and Hanna knows it.—[Atlanta Constitution, Oct. 25.]

***

I believe that New-York State is going to go for Bryan. The people here are as intelligent as those of Illinois, and there is no doubt in my mind that they have been educated to a point where they know that their best interests will be served by the election of Mr. Bryan.—[Gov. Altgeld in New-York, Oct. 25.]

***

Letters from farming sections of New-York State and the enthusiasm of working classes in the metropolis afford ample assurance of victory for Bryan.—[Chairman Alexander Delmar of the Silver Party, New-York, Oct. 27.]

***

All signs indicate the overwhelming triumph of the people.—[Proclamation issued by Jones, Faulkner, and Black, Oct. 29.]

***

I believe that Bryan will be triumphantly elected. This movement is assuming the proportions of a landslide.—[Secretary Edgerton of the National Populist Committee, Oct. 29.]

***

The doubtful States are the Middle Western, including Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, together with New-York, making 124 Electoral votes. Of the doubtful States, Ohio is most likely to furnish the greatest surprise. The silver Republican vote will be enormous.—[Chairman Washburn at Chicago, Oct. 30.]

***

We shall have considerably more than 300 Electoral votes.—[Mr. Bryan at Osceola, Iowa, Oct. 31.]

***

The cause of bimetallism has grown every day of this campaign. There has not been one backward step. There has not been a single moment when there was a cessation in the progress of our cause—and why? Because our cause is just and our argument unanswerable.—[Mr. Bryan at Ottumwa, Iowa, Oct. 31.]

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Success now seems certain. The coercion practiced by many corporations and financial institutions will give us a large silent vote.—[Mr. Bryan to The New-York Journal, Nov. 2.]

***

I am satisfied we are going to carry Illinois by 60,000 to 80,000 majority. The masses of the people are with us. Bryan's election is not only assured, but he is going to have the votes of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and even Ohio, to spare, for the latest information is we will carry those States.—[Gov. Altgeld to The New-York Journal, Nov. 2.]

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Can there be any doubt as to the outcome, the result at the polls? In my opinion, the question has been settled for four weeks. At no time during the last week has there been a moment when my faith was shaken. Truth is mighty, and must prevail.—[Chairman Jones to the New-York Journal, Nov. 2.]

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Bostonian "Old Subscribers" are worried because in that city both fire alarm and mail boxes are painted red. This confuses the Boston intellect, it seems, and people there are constantly calling out the fire engines when they only intend to mail an order for the latest treatise on "The Immorality of Greek Sculpture."

—A San Francisco school teacher says that by observing how the hair grows on the heads of the boys placed under her charge she can tell a great deal about their character and ability. She thinks that when there is a single point on the central line of the scalp just back of the top of the head around which the hair is arranged in a well-defined circle, gradually and regularly widening, then the owner of the head is well-behaved and intelligent, while if the point is ill-defined, and especially if there are several of them, the chances are that the child is stupid, vicious, or both.

—The Atlanta Constitution protests with energy and sound logic against the attempt making by some of Gov. ATKINSON'S friends to persuade him to resign the office he now holds and seek the honor of representing Georgia in the National Senate. The Constitution recognizes fully the Governor's qualification for the Senatorship, but declares that the State cannot afford another expensive Gubernatorial election, especially as it is possible that a threatened coalition of Populists and Republicans might result in a Democratic defeat.

—As long ago as April 20, 1895, there appeared in Kate Field's Washington an article which prophesied with singular accuracy the events of the political campaign just closed. It said that as the result of the silver controversy, three Presidential nominations would be made, one on a gold platform by the Republicans, and two by the Democrats. The writer, who, by the way, was not Miss FIELD herself, admitted that to tell who would win in such a contingency was a task of difficulty, but the conditions were regarded as pointing toward a Republican victory.

—"It is idle," says The Columbia (S. C.) Register, "to allege that the question of State rights was disposed of by the war. No question is finally settled unless settled right." It is reassuring to discover, on reading the rest of the editorial in which these statements occur, that they implied a desire on the writer's part, not for another appeal to arms, but for the success of the candidate whose platform expresses in one of its planks the hatred of Gov. ALTGELD for President CLEVELAND. As that hatred is a matter of no consequence, it is not necessary to ask what relation it has to State rights.

—London cabmen are rejoicing because one of their number has obtained magisterial support for his contention that bicycles are not luggage, and that therefore he can exact what terms he chooses, or, rather, can, for transporting them. The cabman in question was sued for the return of an extra two pence which he had forced a patron with a disabled wheel to pay, and he convinced the Judge that a bicycle had no right to free transportation by arguing that "the machine has, so to speak, two wings and a body." This description doesn't seem very apt, but it proved competent to win the case.

—From darkest Arkansas, by way of The Little Rock Gazette, comes grave advice that the next President, instead of allowing the blinding splendor of recent inaugural ceremonies to be duplicated next March, should imitate the simplicity of JEFFERSON, ride alone to the Capitol, hitch his horse to the fence, and begin work. The competency of The Gazette to decide all matters of taste needs no better proof than its publication of a "poem," the first stanza of which runs in this wise:

I sat in a silent graveyard one day
And the birds sang their sweet songs of joy,
When I heard the voice of a mother say:
Oh, my darling boy!
And there in the warm sunlight
I thought, as her heart ached with pain,
How sad she will be to-night
For the loved one who will never return again.

—The Binghamton Herald recently made editorial reference to the fact that vivisectionists usually put the animals on which they operate under the influence of an anaesthetic. This statement moved Dr. P. G. PEABODY, President of the New-England Anti-Vivisection Society, to inform the Binghamton man that the latter knew absolutely nothing about the matter in question, and to make the amazing assertion that in the course of a long laboratory experience he (Dr. PEABODY) had never, except in a single instance, seen any attempt made to minimize the amount of suffering inflicted. The editor does not take the reproof with patience or the instruction offered as true. With perfectly justifiable warmth he resents the charge of stupid ignorance, and from personal knowledge reasserts that the use of anaesthetics by vivisectors is both frequent and necessary.

—Just at the end of the long bridge leading out of Wiscasset, Me., is a toll-house in which lives Capt. JOHN BUDD. The other day he was talking to two young men who happened along that road, and, learning that they were college students from New-Orleans, he asked them what they thought of BEN BUTLER. This question elicited the expected torrent of denunciation, and one of the boys made the definite charge that BUTLER stole spoons from the St. Charles Hotel, then owned by the speaker's grandfather. "No, he didn't," replied Capt. BUDD; "I took those spoons, and I've got two of them yet." The Louisianian examined the spoons with great interest, for they still bear the hotel mark, and they tried to buy them from the Captain, but he cruelly refused to part with the evidences of his ancient crime at any price.

—One of the best-equipped and most beneficent "university settlement" enterprises in New-England is Boston's Lincoln House, once a wretched tenement, but now a home and school for newsboys. In it a sort of club is maintained for them, and instruction in many trades is given, as well as the rudiments of an ordinary education. The resident workers at Lincoln House this Winter include Prof. FRANK PARSONS of the Boston University LAW School, Mr. CHARLES HOLT of Michigan University, Mr. HUNT of Bowdoin College and Harvard Divinity School, and Mr. EDWARD CLARKE of Harvard. Mr. CLARKE'S official title is Resident Director, and he is the one man on the Board of Directors, the eleven other members being women, who are all actual workers, and, under their President, Mrs. JOHN PRESTON CLARKE, constantly help on the good work which the house has been doing ever since its start.

PERSONAL.

—A missionary stationed at Mersine, Asia Minor, writes to The Augusta (Ga.) Herald a letter warmly eulogizing the late THOMAS R. GIBSON, for several years American Consul at Beyroot. The writer declares that Mr. GIBSON'S honesty and courage were in marked and brilliant contrast with the qualities too often displayed by this country's minor representatives abroad.

—A story that is possibly more ingenious than true has just gained circulation in Europe. It is to the effect that at the battle of Plevna Gen. SKOBELEFF'S life was saved by a young Pole. The Russian commander, as recompense, offered the man his choice between 100 rubles and the Cross of St. George. The Pole deliberated a while and then asked what the decoration was worth. When informed that its intrinsic value was about 5 rubles, he said: "I'll take the cross and 95 rubles."

—AUSTIN G. DERR, a boy who lived in Mount Airy, a suburb of Philadelphia, died last week of appendicitis, caused, it is stated, by eating a few peanuts. There is good medical authority for believing that the peanuts are slandered by any such assertion, and that the Philadelphia papers, in making it, only show their unfamiliarity with the real nature of this disease. Many surgeons now doubt if appendicitis is ever the effect of seeds or other undigested substances lodging in that troublesome no-thoroughfare.

—Mrs. HETTY GREEN is said to have contributed $100,000 to the campaign fund of the fusion party in Texas, making the gift in the interest of her son, E. H. GREEN, President of the Texas Midland Railway and Chairman of the State Committee under which the combined Populists, Republicans, and National Democrats worked against the followers of BRYAN. Mr. GREEN'S political aspirations are for a place in the United States Senate, and his eccentric but very shrewd mother, it is declared, has convinced herself that he has a good chance of winning it.

—Sir ARTHUR ARNOLD, Chairman of the London County Council, in an address made at the opening of a new reading room a few days ago, said that "it is a high privilege to read newspapers, for the public journals are conducted by men deeply imbued with the literature of their own country, and not seldom well acquainted with the literature of other countries." This is a pretty cap, but possibly it will not fit quite everybody who tries to put it on. Sir ARTHUR advised his hearers "not to trust people who say the reading of newspapers is frivolous." That, he said, depends upon the purpose and taste of the reader.

—Every statement of alleged fact made by Gov. ALTGELD in the campaign just closed, whether it related to his own conduct or to the actions of others, was met by immediate denial, based on unimpeachable evidence. One of the man's specimen calumnies was the assertion that Gen. CARL SCHURZ was paid $1,000 by the National Republican Committee for each of his sound-money speeches. This was absolutely false. Gen. SCHURZ spoke under the auspices of the American Honest-Money League, his traveling expenses were paid by that organization, and he received not one cent of compensation from any other body or individual for his effective and able services.

—A letter said to have been drawn up by veteran Union soldiers living at Columbus, Ind., and addressed to Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES assumes to express a burning indignation because the New-Yorker made honest-money speeches in the West. The letter is an insolent piece of demagogy, evidently intended, by appealing to local prejudices, to calm the just apprehension of pensioners in regard to the effect of BRYAN'S election on the purchasing power of their pensions. It charged Gen. SICKLES with willfully falsifying facts and conjuring up imaginary calamities at the order of his "new masters," and haughtily resented the idea that anybody in the East was competent to give advice to residents of Indiana on financial or other subjects.

—There is something in the air of these later years that has withered every royal tree in Europe. It is usual to explain the miserable physical condition that characterizes most of the heirs to thrones to the implacable laws of heredity, but those laws, though recently formulated, have always been in force, and the intermarriage of close relatives is no new thing in imperial families. For all that, fine, kingly figures sat on many a throne a few decades ago. It is only necessary to compare with their stalwart grandfathers the pallid weaklings in whose frail hands are soon to be placed the sceptres of Italy, Austria, Germany, and England to be convinced they belong to a race doomed to extinction by the conditions of modern life.

Stewart's Long Look Ahead.

There have been a great many battles fought against gold, but gold has won every time. * * * The question will never be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. That is the upshot of the whole thing. Everybody had to say that the laboring man is entitled to a good dollar. That was fought over. They will fight it over again, and the same party will win.—[Senator Stewart of Nevada, in Congress, June 12, 1874.]

The Competition Closes Nov. 7.

The competition for the motto prize will be closed on Nov. 7. Until then, suggestions on postal cards will be received and considered. In case no motto is received which is regarded as an improvement on the one now in use, 100 of the best suggestions sent in will be submitted to a prominent gentleman of this city, who will award the prize of $100 to the person who suggested the one which he considers the most meritorious.

The Doing Up of Billie.

Air—"Billie Boy."

Didn't you hear something drop,
Billie B., Billie B.?
Didn't you hear something drop,
Charming Billie?
How the people in their might
Stood together for the right,
Well, it was a cheering sight,
Charming Billie.

Whew! but they did do you up,
Billie B., Billie B.,
Whew! but they did do you up,
Charming Billie.
Think now of the race you've run,
Talked from morn till setting sun,
Then get beat sixteen to one,
Charming Billie.

CROWDS AT THE BULLETINS

WOMEN SING "AMERICA" AS RETURNS ARE RECEIVED.

The Biggest Crowd That Ever Assembled in Printing House Square Reads the Result of the Election as It Is Flashed on the Screens of the Newspapers — Results from Western and Southern States Cheered—Good Nature Prevailed.

The noisy, good-humored crowd that takes up its station before the newspaper bulletin boards on the night of every Presidential election to read the returns excelled its predecessors by long odds last night in point of numbers, enthusiasm, and good nature. An hour before the first bulletin appeared on THE NEW-YORK TIMES's canvas the crowd trooped from the elevated railroad stations and down the streets into City Hall Park and wedged itself against the buildings of THE TIMES, Tribune, Sun, and World, layer upon layer, until every spot from which the bulletins could be seen was a mass of upturned faces.

Immediately in front of THE TIMES bulletin the crowd was most dense, but there was no break in it from the Brooklyn Bridge terminal to the Post Office and the City Hall, except the little plots inclosed by the fences of the park and the narrow lane through which the cable cars made intermittent struggle for passage.

Towering up from the midst of it were the five stereopticon stands receiving by wires strung from the tall buildings the special returns of THE TIMES, Tribune, Journal, Sun, and World, which appeared on great sheets of canvas, legible enough to be read 100 yards away.

While they read, the spectators yelled themselves hoarse, for the news on the bulletins was to their way of thinking.

The Times Ahead.

Four minutes ahead of its contemporaries THE NEW-YORK TIMES's stereopticon flashed the first message of the New-York City election boards to the canvas. It happened to be favorable to Bryan: "Twelve election districts of the Thirty-third Assembly District give McKinley 51, Bryan 80, Palmer 2." A shrill yell arose from the rear of the crowd. In a moment every Bryan man in the crowd had joined the chorus, and silver enthusiasts here and there exchanged bon mots at the expense of McKinley. A moment later the flashlight threw a picture of the Republican candidate on the canvas. A thousand throats cheered the picture lustily. Before the tumult died away other bulletins began to come in, and the enthusiasts settled down to business. From that time until far into the night the cheering was continuous. But it came from sound-money throats.

The first returns from the city did not entirely quench the hope of the silverite spectators. Such comments as, "I thought New-York would be close," and, "This is McKinley's stronghold," passed about the crowd. But when the returns from up the State began to arrive, indicating great majorities for the Republican candidates, the Bryan men were quick to see their meaning. By the time McKinley's Chicago majorities were bulletined the silver men were ready to take the result with philosophy, and most of them disappeared as if by magic when the landslide in Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee was announced.

McKinley's Majority in This State.

The New-York returns had no chance to become monotonous in their sound-money coloring before the hieroglyphics on the screens began their series of surprises.

"The United Press bulletin concedes the State to McKinley by not less than 275,000" struck the crowd as something expected. There were cheers, but the demonstration was mild as compared with that which greeted a moment later the bulletin: "Democratic State Committee of Maryland concedes the city of Baltimore to McKinley by 15,000."

Then there was an intermission. Picturesque colored screens, having nothing to do with politics, were thrown on the long canvases of The Sun's screen. The Sun spoke witticisms, and The Journal's screen exhibited cartoons. The mathematicians were making estimates, based on the returns already in. When they were done the bulletins said: "Vermont's plurality for McKinley is 58,000;" "Republican plurality in New-Jersey will be between 30,000 and 50,000; 40,000 is a safe estimate." And a moment later, alongside these estimates, appeared the declaration of the Southern correspondents that South Carolina would give 9,000 majority for Bryan, and that Arkansas and Georgia were safe for the silver ticket.

"The South is with us, anyhow," said a Bryan man.

"Kentucky conceded to McKinley by 15,000" damped the hope of the Bryan men. There were a few hisses in the silver section, which was wedged in front of The Journal's canvas. But they were faint-hearted, and were drowned in the contagious enthusiasm of the sound-money cheers. There was no alternation of hope and despair such as usually sways the crowds on election night. The doubt at the beginning was fitful. It disappeared after the first returns were bulletined.

Enthusiasm Reaches Its Limit.

The enthusiasm of the Printing House Square crowd reached its maximum when the result of the Illinois campaign was no longer in doubt. When it was discovered how closely the returns followed the ante-election estimates of the sound-money men, and that the city of Chicago had joined hands with the city of New-York in the final struggle, the enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds.

There was, to all appearances, greater interest in the West than in the East. Every fresh bulletin from Chicago was received with howls of delight, which continued without abatement when Michigan's 30,000 plurality for McKinley and the surprise in Missouri were announced.

A big section of the Park Row crowd was lined up during the night in front of the bulletins of The New-York Press and The Daily News and the canvas of The Morning Advertiser, hung on the Post Office Building. Through this crowd, and on the edges of the larger crowd around THE TIMES Building, in the promenades of City Hall Park, there were many women spectators. A large party of women held a position throughout the evening on the Post Office sidewalk, and joined in the masculine cheers for the winning candidates. Another party stood in the park. The third and largest party was jammed in the crowd on the pavement of Park Row near THE TIMES Building, surrounded by its escort of men.

Women Sang "America."

For three hours these women watched the bulletins in high delight, and when a nearby band struck up "America," they sang it with a will. Their voices sounded strange enough amid the deep masculine tones of the crowd which surrounded them, howling for McKinley and Hobart.

The distinguishing feature of the crowd was its good nature. No election night gathering on Park Row has ever been freer from disturbance or exhibitions of ill temper. Aside from the hissing when the landslide in the Southern States was bulletined and a few groans at the portraits of Chairman Hanna and John P. Altgeld there was no demonstration of bad temper. The silver spectators who wore their disappointment out watching the sound-money majorities increase were undemonstrative in their grief.

Hope for Silver Men.

Early in the evening the first sections of a great canvas map of the country were drawn to the upper stories of the Tribune Building, to illustrate election results, as received by The Journal. The sections representing the Southern States went first. At that stage of the night the bulletins once in a while gave hope for the silver candidate. When Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, and Mississippi were aligned, the silver men below said, "There's a Bryan row." The same comments greeted the next row, and so on until the map-maker got into the Tennessee and Kentucky edge of the gold belt.

The bulleting, by coincidence, kept progress with the growth of the map, and as the "doubtful" States of the middle West went into position the sound-money majorities of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio were announced. At 10 o'clock the crowd caught the coincidence, and from that time on until the map was completed the shouters told each other: "There goes another gold state," "Another block of sound-money States," and "Some more McKinley territory."

And upon the completion of the map The Sun stereopticon, as if by chance, enumerated the States that had gone for McKinley, which comprised practically the whole of the map. The crowd broke forth in merriment and cheers.

Result Announced by Electricity.

Two bands enlivened the night with patriotic music from stands built out from The World and The Journal windows. The World canvas stretched from the thirteenth to the second story of the World Building. Electric signals were flashed from the roofs of the high buildings announcing the election of McKinley early in the evening.

THE TIMES's bulletins held the attention of the great crowd throughout the entire night, presenting the results both generally and in detail with great accuracy and promptness. Five bulletins were constantly posted on the great sheet of canvas that covered the front of THE TIMES Building.

The crowd that surged around the newspaper offices last night is the largest that ever watched the bulletins of an election on Park Row. It came earlier and staid later than any other, with the possible exception of the one which gathered in 1884, when Mr. Cleveland defeated Mr. Blaine. The result of that election was in doubt, and partisanship ran high. Last night the crowd was substantially an unmixed sound-money crowd, but its enthusiasm was tremendous. Hours after Major McKinley's election was conceded by his opponents, and the crowd knew there could be no further doubt, thousands of shouting men cheered the bulletins until their voices grew hoarse and they were well-nigh unable to stand.

CITY HALL PARK FILLED.

Thousands Cheer for the Success of Major McKinley.

The vast assemblage that surged about the terminal of the Third Avenue elevated station adjoining the Court House in City Hall Park completely blocked the Park Row thoroughfare at that point. Many persons who endeavored to force a passage through the dense gathering which had come to a standstill at that place, in order to get a better view of the bulletins, were repeatedly forced back and thrown against the "L" posts or steps. A number of women who were guided into this crushing, struggling mass of men were tossed about like small boats in a storm-stricken sea. Three women fainted, but they were finally borne out of the crush by a dozen policemen.

At times the police were powerless to prevent the crowd from coming to a standstill in front of advancing cable cars. Directly in front of the bridge entrance an old man of about seventy years was knocked down by a cable car after he had been shoved before it by the crowd. He was picked up and pulled out of danger in the nick of time by a burly policeman.

Students Make a Racket.

A rollicking band of medical students from the College of Physicians gathered at the corner of Mail Street and Park Row armed with large megaphonious horns and huge wooden crickets, and greeted every gain for McKinley with their college yell. They showed a marked antipathy for Bryan's portrait, which was repeatedly in evidence on one of the Printing House Square newspaper's canvas, and at sight of it yelled, "Bryan! Bryan! Give him the axe, the axe, the axe! Where O, where O, right in the neck!"

More than a score of wheelmen wearing McKinley badges and bearing the banner and colors of the Sterling Wheelmen's Club of Brooklyn paraded up and down Printing House Square behind the cable cars, blowing horns and singing a parody on "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," prefixing Bryan's name instead of "Massa," in the chorus, which read:

"McKinley is elected!
Hear that mournful sound;
All the Popocrats are weeping,
Bryan's in the cold, cold ground."

Pretty girls galore stood on the sidewalks and in the middle of the street shrieking with laughter at the funny pictures exhibited on the bulletin canvas of THE NEW-YORK TIMES during the hours of waiting for the election returns. The girls were nearly all provided with horns, and the majority of them evinced unlimited enthusiasm over McKinley's portrait whenever it appeared on THE TIMES's or other bulletin canvases.

All Made a Noise.

The vendors of horns, megaphones, wooden crickets, and various other noise-making instruments reaped a monetary harvest and continued to sell their wares all through the evening. It seemed to be the desire on the part of every one watching the bulletin boards to make a noise, and as fast as wearied watchers went homeward their places were filled with as noisy and excited a crowd as the former had been.

The Broadway side of the City Hall Park, which was more free from the crowd, was occupied in the latter part of the evening by bicyclists with their wheels. The lights presented a pretty spectacle as they twinkled and shone brightly with the silvery glowing wheels for a background.

Crowds, Crowds, Crowds.

There was no decrease of the crowds toward 11 o'clock, but, on the contrary, they seemed to increase in size and grow warmer in enthusiasm, and how those packed masses of humanity, cheering, shouting, and reading the bulletins, managed to get out of the way of three or four lines of cars going up and down town was marvelous.

A new emblem of victory, that the fakirs brought along and sold in large numbers, was a large pasteboard rooster to fit over the head, and other fakirs sold large numbers of rattles that made noise enough to waken the dead. Troops of young McKinley men crowned with roosters, twirling rattles and blowing fish horns at the same time, marched up and down near the end of Park Row, where there was more walking room.

A picture of a tramp silverite with his pockets turned inside out was thrown upon a screen, and immediately half a score of voices asked, "What's the matter with Bryan?"

"He's in the soup," roared several hundreds, in reply.

The Government Still Lives.

When the words of Garfield: "God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives," was thrown on one of THE TIMES's screens, a mighty cheer rose up from thousands, and when the announcement on another screen said that McKinley had been triumphantly elected, there were cries of "What's the matter with McKinley?" "He's all right," was the response by thousands.

About 11 o'clock a gentleman who had almost fainted was brought into THE TIMES Building. His face was quite white, and his eyes had almost a glassy expression, while his pulse was very weak. Some of his friends hurried out for stimulants, and after a little while he revived and felt better. He was Dr. A. W. Billing of Brooklyn, who had been working very hard of late. He had, his friends said, overworked himself and had hardly taken any rest.

BROADWAY WAS JAMMED.

Both Candidates Had Plenty of Admirers in the Throngs.

An immense throng, wildly enthusiastic, in which were many women, paraded up and down Broadway from Twenty-third to Forty-second Street all last evening, yelling and shouting for Bryan and Sewall and McKinley and Hobart. The latter enthusiasts were in the majority, and every time a bulletin was displayed announcing a gain for McKinley the cheers and tooting of horns were something that can only be imagined. Several wagons from which horns were sold were scattered about the streets, and the vendors did a thriving business.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Hoffman House, and the Imperial and Bartholdi Hotels were jammed all evening. In the Fifth Avenue Hotel every mention of McKinley's name was greeted with uproarious shouts, while at the Hoffman, the Bryanites were just as enthusiastic over their candidate.

THE TIMES BULLETIN CHEERED.

Its Announcements at Madison Square Hailed with Delight.

Madison Square was the concentrating point for an exulting, yelling, screaching, screaming mass of humanity long before 8 o'clock, intent on seeing the bulletins of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It began to gather by 6 o'clock, coming from uptown, downtown, and the cross streets. At first it crowded the sidewalks in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the borders of the park. Locomotion became impeded, but good nature prevailed.

Soon THE TIMES began to give the news, at first interspersed with pictures of the candidates, the White House, and other interesting features. The crowd looked on deeply interested, but undemonstrative.

The news up to 8 o'clock was too meagre to base any certain calculations upon, yet it seemed mostly in favor of McKinley, and as bulletin after bulletin came to view, the excitement grew.

Occasionally modest cheers were heard from separate groups, but the enthusiasm was pent up, ready to burst its bonds when some great definite statement was made.

In the meantime the crowd grew in numbers. It overlapped the sidewalks and extended out upon the paved street like a quickly rising tide. Every minute it spread further and further toward the centre from either side, until it met at the cable tracks. It grew thicker and heavier until it became almost an impassable barrier and the cars could only make their way through with the utmost difficulty and the aid of the police, while carriages were simply turned back by the guardians of the peace and told to find other ways to their destinations.

Great Enthusiasm Manifested.

As the crowd grew in size, the enthusiasm increased in intensity. The inevitable tin horns played an incessant and ear-splitting tune. It was the small boy's opportunity to make himself heard, and he made the most of it.

But no one lost his patience or temper. Even the women—and there were thousands of them in the crush—took the pushing and shoving and endured the noise without the faintest murmur. They, too, read the bulletins with as deep an interest as their male companions, and commented upon them with feminine disingenuousness.

A Little Woman's Inquisitiveness.

"Oh, John," piped a pretty little blonde on the car track, "is that good for McKinley?"

"Why, of course it is," was the response; "that means he's carried New-York City by 20,000."

"Oh, I'm so tickled," was the responsive ejaculation. "But, John, will that be enough to elect him if Brooklyn should go against him?"

"Brooklyn be hanged—"but a cable car caused the crowd to sever, and John and the inquisitive little blonde were lost in the rush.

The first wild enthusiastic shout, the first spontaneous cry of joy that broke from the great multitude, was when THE TIMES announced that McKinley had carried Chicago by a rousing majority. The scene for a moment was pandemoniac.

National Honor Sustained.

McKinley's picture was then thrown on the canvas, and another wild cheer broke loose. From this time on it was almost continuous, for each succeeding bulletin added to the certainty of a sweeping victory—a tidal wave in favor of sound money and National honor.

The announcement that McKinley had undoubtedly carried the City of New-York by fully 25,000 majority caused a sudden silence of the multitude. It was only for a moment, while it gathered itself for one supreme outburst of joy. This was followed by volleys of cheers until the news that Michigan had given 30,000 majority for McKinley and New-Jersey 35,000 the same way. Then the volleys became mighty broadsides that could be heard from Jersey's shore to Brooklyn Heights.

After the presentation of the picture of McKinley on THE TIMES canvas, the Herald illuminated a picture of Bryan on its bulletin, which was almost side by side with that of THE TIMES, but it was received with a derisive laugh. It was not a Bryan crowd, and not a cry in his favor could be heard from that happy multitude.

Enthusiasm Reigns Supreme.

As the hours advanced the excitement grew apace. The different bulletins from Oregon, Kentucky, Tennessee, New-Jersey, Virginia, as they were exhibited from time to time were causes for waves of enthusiasm, and as the crowd increased toward 10 o'clock, and the people from uptown and from the theatres joined the throng, the enthusiasm swelled into an exultant paean. New-York was simply McKinley mad.

Madison Square at 10 o'clock was a truly wonderful sight. It was massed with a swaying, excited multitude, filling every available space, with narrow avenues through them which marked the paths of the occasional street cars, and which were utilized by those who wanted to navigate toward the four corners of the compass via Broadway or Twenty-third Street.

BULLETINS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

President Cleveland Greatly Pleased at the Result.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—While forest flames circulated around the President's suburban residence at Woodley to-night, taxing the resources of the City Fire Department to an unusual extent, the President and his personal and Cabinet family sat in the private apartments at the White House and received the news of the election. But for the accidents of storm and fire, the President and Mrs. Cleveland would probably have been at Woodley. But the dilapidation occasioned by the tornado of Sept. 29 had hardly been repaired before another source of danger arose in the shape of fire in the woods back of the house, resulting from the long drought, which was subdued with difficulty yesterday, and broke out again with renewed energy to-day.

In the Cabinet group, keeping company with Mrs. Cleveland, were Mrs. Carlisle and Mrs. Olney. Postmaster General Wilson was there, just returned from West Virginia; Secretary Lamont, fresh from New-York, and there were also present Secretary Olney, who had not gone away to vote, and Secretary Morton, who was the "devil's advocate" of the gathering, predicting until the returns began to come in with increasing unanimity. Before that Secretary Morton had practically conceded Ohio to Bryan, and had emphatically classed Delaware and his own State of Nebraska in the doubtful column. As he remarked, his pessimism stuck by him "with melancholy firmness."

The President, on the contrary, expressed his firm conviction that the sound, common sense of the American people would assert itself in the election returns. Secretary Carlisle expressed himself as confident that Illinois would go for sound money, and Mr. Wilson, in a milder tone and with less enthusiasm, spoke of the probabilities in West Virginia, where he had voted that morning.

With the first returns from New-York Secretary Lamont insisted that the trend of the vote was demonstrated beyond a peradventure. Mr. Olney, always reticent, coincided to some extent, taking courage from Massachusetts advices, but he insisted that the Middle West must first be heard from.

When returns from Chicago and Cincinnati came in, no doubt was longer expressed, and the President gave utterance to his gratification by sending messages to personal friends in Michigan, New-York, and elsewhere. One of the Cabinet afterward expressed the opinion of the President and his council by saying that the result of the election had removed a menace from popular government, and had secured the supremacy of the law, and had averted a financial panic.

Shortly before 11 P. M. the council was so satisfied of the general result that it broke up.

Three Children Burned to Death.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—The residence of T. Hazelwood, a bookkeeper at the eastern abattoir, was burned to-night. Hazelwood's three children, a boy of fourteen and two girls, aged eleven and nine years, perished in the flames. Hazelwood and his wife barely escaped with their lives.

NEWS AT HEADQUARTERS

BULLETINS RECEIVED EARLY BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Rooms of the National Committee Crowded by Prominent Persons—Long-Distance Connection with Chicago—How the Returns Were Received—Dispatches of Congratulation Sent to Major McKinley and Mr. Hobart.

There was great joy last night at the headquarters of the Republican National Committee, in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, Madison Square. From the very first returns received the indications were most favorable. By 7 o'clock reports were received by long-distance telephone from Chicago, indicating that McKinley and Hobart would carry that city by 50,000 plurality, insuring the Electoral vote of Illinois.

The rooms of the committee were crowded. J. H. Manley of Maine was in charge, and with him were Committeeman N. B. Scott of West Virginia, Gen. Powell Clayton, Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss, and Secretary William McKinley Osborne.

A number of prominent Republicans were present, among whom were Mayor Strong, C. P. Huntington, C. C. Shayne, Henry W. Cannon, Gen. Horace Porter, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut; Capt. Jack Crawford, Murat Halstead, J. Pierpont Morgan, George Bliss, Andrew Carnegie, Charles Stewart Smith, D. O. Mills, Gen. T. H. Hubbard, Gen. Anson G. McCook and Mrs. M. A. Hanna, R. T. Wilson, the Misses Manley, F. S. Gibbs, Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Fred Grant, the Misses Ruth and Mary Hanna, Mrs. Clarence W. Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, J. W. Plunkitt, Boston.

The headquarters were connected by telegraph and telephone wires with the headquarters at Chicago, and with the leading cities of the States which were considered in doubt. Several men were kept busy reading out returns. By 8 o'clock Mr. Manley telegraphed Major McKinley that he was already sure of 280 Electoral votes. At the same time Secretary Osborne telegraphed him that he had carried New-York by 250,000 plurality, Maryland by 10,000, West Virginia by 25,000, Iowa by 80,000, and Tennessee by 20,000.

Committeeman Scott telegraphed to Major McKinley, as follows:

"For more than eight years I have looked forward to the great pleasure of being able to send you a telegram of congratulation upon your election as President of the United States. I have that pleasure now. Accept my congratulations and the Electoral vote of West Virginia."

Congratulatory telegrams were also sent to Mr. Hobart.

A supper was served on the tenth floor of the building at 10 o'clock. Mr. Manley was seated at the head of the table with Mayor Strong, and Mrs. Hanna on his right. Plates were set for 200. The repast was served by the Proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Several speeches were made.

AT STATE HEADQUARTERS.

Thomas C. Platt Expresses His Pleasure Over the Result.

The Republican State Headquarters, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, were thoroughly equipped for receiving the news. Parlor D. R. was well supplied with telegraphic paraphernalia, there being seven different wires. From early in the evening the room was packed with people anxious to get the first news of the election. It was with great difficulty that the crowd could be suppressed from giving vent to cheers when the bulletins were read. Those who could not obtain seats stood in the dense throng until after midnight, in order that they might retire well assured of Mr. McKinley's election.

The news from New-York City was not as favorable at first as was expected, but the fact that Mr. McKinley had carried the city by a comfortable plurality seemed to satisfy the multitude. As the returns were received and read they were sent to the room of Chairman of the State Committee Charles W. Hackett.

Only a limited number of guests were permitted the use of this quiet sanctum. Among the few in the room were T. C. Platt, Ellis H. Roberts, and Frank Platt, son of the ex-Senator. A telephone connection had been made with the Republican National Headquarters, and as soon as news was received there it was immediately telephoned over. In addition to this a special wire was run into Mr. Hackett's room.

As the bulletins were read Mr. Platt would indicate whether or not it was as he had anticipated. The result in New-York City did not surprise him, and just before the returns began coming in it was suggested by a number of gentlemen to make a pool of a dollar each on the plurality in the city. Mr. Platt "chipped in," and named 25,000. The others were far in excess of this estimate. Mr. Hackett had planned that the plurality in the city would be more than 75,000, and Mr. Platt suggested that the State Chairman was a bad guesser.

When it had been ascertained that Coney Island had given a good majority for the Republican ticket, Mr. Platt laughingly remarked that it was due to the residence there of himself and Mr. Hackett during the Summer months. "Especially so," he added, "as McKane is in jail."

At 9 o'clock, when the result was no longer in doubt, Mr. Platt left headquarters to send a number of telegrams. He said he was well pleased with the result. When asked who he thought would comprise Mr. McKinley's Cabinet he replied that he would not attempt to speculate on such an important matter.

Other than this, he refused to discuss the result, saying that he was not yet prepared to speak about it. He added: "Look into the dictionary and get all the 'hosanna' words and sign my name to it."

Later in the evening Mr. Platt consented to talk to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He said:

"This is the greatest National victory achieved since the rebellion. More vital interests were involved than in any other elections of recent date. I have never had any fear of the final result, for I believed the American people too patriotic to allow themselves to be duped by any such fanatical scheme as the one promulgated by the Chicago Convention. The indications at this time are that Mr. McKinley's election will be so overwhelming as to forever crush any other attempt of a similar nature.

"The Chicago platform was objectionable to true Americans from many standpoints, and I do not believe these features will be presented again. The result indicated by the returns shows conclusively how the people feel on the subject. The greatest good accomplished by this election will be the breaking up of the solid South. This has been a menace to the entire country for many years, and now new fields will be opened up for the progressive people of the East to seek prosperity.

"The South is a good country, rich both in agricultural and mineral resources, but she has been her worst enemy in the political autocracy she has exercised for so many years. I believe that the result of this election will make us all a happier people, and it will not be long before the entire country will be enjoying a degree of prosperity not known by them for many years."

IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Gay Time by Those Who Celebrated the Big Victory.

If applied to last night's celebration in the Tenderloin district, the word carnival would be inadequate to convey the least idea of its gayety. It was an open-air thanksgiving of thousands upon thousands of citizens welcoming a new era of prosperity.

On that part of Broadway between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets there was a continuous stream of all sorts and conditions of people, who contributed to the thunderous din of tin horns, shouts, and various mechanisms for making noise.

Effigies of Bryan were carried at the head of several sound-money organizations which paraded on Broadway and adjacent streets. The effigies were composed of a mixed assortment of sawdust bags and old clothes, labeled with the words "Boy Orator Bryan in the Soup." They became the mark of decayed vegetables and trapped tin horns. The police did not interfere.

Bonfires Kept Blazing.

Within a stone's throw of the Thirtieth Street Police Station several bonfires were kept blazing, contrary to the city ordinance.

Bands of paraders joined hands and danced around the fires after the style of the aborigines, singing a mixture of National airs and a McKinley song composed to the air of the "New Bully." Capt. Chapman, who was reading returns in the station house, saw the glare of the fires and heard the singing, and—kept on reading.

Two thousand people took part with the Sound Money League in a parade and marched up Broadway behind two brass bands. The parade gathered in force as it went along, and by the time it reached Herald Square fully twice the original number were in line shouting and blowing horns and otherwise acting like people for the time being demented. The lobbies of the Broadway hotels were crowded with excited and jubilant McKinley shouters, who included hundreds of college and school boys, who became so boisterous that the police had to interfere.

ILLINOIS FOR M'KINLEY.

His Plurality Will Probably Be Nearly 100,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3.—William McKinley has carried Illinois by about 100,000 plurality, and John R. Tanner, for Governor, has buried Altgeld and his hosts by a vote almost as large.

These indications are based upon returns from Chicago and from scattering returns from outside the city. Tanner is running ahead of his ticket, but somewhat behind McKinley.

The vote in Chicago with one district missing is, McKinley, 192,856; Bryan, 139,630; Palmer, 1,795; Levering, 1,374. McKinley's plurality, 53,226.

Five hundred and fifty precincts outside Cook County give McKinley, 120,597; Bryan, 82,508; Palmer, 1,064. These precincts, in 1892, gave Harrison, 97,750; Cleveland, 94,291.

Tanner vote in 460 precincts in Cook County is 85,705; Altgeld, 70,805. Outside of Cook County give Tanner, 90,971; Altgeld, 64,519.

Returns received at midnight indicate an overwhelming slump of the people in favor of Republican candidates. The farmers were true to themselves and true to honest government. Counties where the Populists expected and confidently predicted the most votes show decreased Populist majorities. Egypt, instead of swinging the 20,000 majority that "Buck" Hinrichsen promised, gives promise of reversing the figures. Hidebound Populist counties like Franklin, Wabash, St. Clair, and Marion show inconsequential gains on the unofficial estimates.

The magnificent work of the sound-money Democrats is shown in the result. Take counties like Adams, where the Populist element suffered a loss of 500 in majority; Sangamon, where a Democratic majority of 17,000 was turned to a Republican majority of 500; De Witt, Macon, Kane, and every county in the State all show the energy and activity and votes of honest, true blue Democrats, who refused to enter the Populist camp all along, with Bryan and Altgeld and Tillman.

Cook County's majority of 53,000 will be nearly equaled by the 101 counties outside of Cook. McKinley's plurality will be in the neighborhood of 100,000 to 110,000, with Tanner close behind him. Returns from many remote counties and precincts are slow in arriving, but enough is known at this writing to indicate the overwhelming character of the victory for honest money.

Capt. John R. Tanner, the Governor-elect, arrived at the Republican Headquarters at the Great Northern Hotel from his home in Louisville, and was immediately congratulated as the next Governor of Illinois. He said: "McKinley and I have carried the State by considerably over 100,000 majority."

It was the most sweeping victory ever witnessed in Illinois. The majorities claimed by the silver men have simply vanished into thin air, having had no basis except in the imagination of the Bryan leaders. The utter rottenness of their organization was such that the defeat of their candidates was plain before the polls closed. Their ticket was not in it at any stage of the fight, and the common people went to the polls for McKinley. So did the Palmer vote.

The labor vote in all the large cities was against Bryan, even the town of Pullman giving McKinley 400 majority.

Eighteen out of twenty-two districts have in all probability been carried in Illinois by the Republicans. Chicago's delegation will be solidly Republican. Later returns confirm the election of Hugh Belknap (Rep.) over Clarence S. Darrow (fusion) in the Third. Hinrichsen, the fusion candidate in the Sixteenth, has carried Hardin County by 350 plurality and Jersey County by 900 plurality, running but a few votes behind Bryan.

The indications at midnight point to the re-election of Congressman B. F. Marsh in the Fifteenth. A dispatch from Oquawka says he carried the county by 600 majority. James A. Connolly (Rep.) will carry his district, the Seventeenth, by a substantial plurality. Thomas M. Jett, (Dem.,) in the Eighteenth, has defeated Congressman W. F. L. Hadley, carrying Shelbyville and the county by 1,200 plurality. Vespuchia Warner, in the Thirteenth, is elected by about 10,000 majority, and Joseph J. Cannon, (Rep.,) in the Twelfth, will be returned to Congress by an increased majority.

A dispatch from Shawneetown indicates that J. R. Campbell, (Dem.,) has carried the county by 600 plurality. George W. Smith, (Rep.,) carried Mound City and the county by 800 plurality. As yet nothing has been heard from either the Nineteenth or the Twentieth, where Benson Wood and Orlando Burrell are the Republican nominees.

At 10 o'clock H. C. Payne sent the following dispatch to Major McKinley and Garret A. Hobart: "The great Central West vies with the East in showing its detestation of the doctrines of the Chicago Convention, of Bryanism, Altgeldism, and Tillmanism. We are rejoicing at the overwhelming overthrow of these malcontents, and we will hear no more of their voices over the land to raise discontent. Our people have shown that they are capable of self-government and have repudiated these demagogues in no uncertain terms. We have now this great victory by citizens, regardless of previous party affiliations, which will be accepted and which will be realized by this magnificent victory."

MAJOR McKINLEY AT HOME.

Surrounded by Friends, He Receives News of the Victory.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Major McKinley received returns in various parts of the house. Early in the evening he sat in his study, where he heard the news of his election. After dinner he moved into the dining room and sat in an armchair near the head of the table, which had been converted into a desk for the filing of returns. Major McKinley heard the news with his usual calm demeanor. He sat quietly while the first news of the great battle came in, and smoked his after-dinner cigar.

He became interested as the news became more copious and definite, and kept up a running comment on the subjects of the report. Major McKinley is uncommonly well informed in practical politics, and carries in his mind the results for several years back in all important States. His study was given over to the newspaper correspondents, and the returns were read aloud to them, after they had been scanned by the Major. Around the long table, at the end of which Major McKinley sat, were Judge Day, Judge Baldwin, Charles Miller, Dr. Manchester, Major McKinley's pastor, and the correspondents of the press associations.

When a United Associated Presses bulletin announced that The New-York Journal had conceded the election of McKinley, a cheer swept through the house, and his usually pallid face was slightly flushed. His friends crowded about him and pressed upon him their congratulations, but Major McKinley refused to take anything for granted, and said he would not assume he was elected until the actual returns warranted it. He declined to let telegrams of congratulation be sent out by the newspapers, until he felt absolutely certain of his election, for the reason that he did not want the senders of the congratulatory messages to feil embarrassed in case he happened to be defeated.

At midnight the bells sounded the assembly, three bands hastened to the public square, and in ten minutes there were assembled thousands of jubilant people, who united in singing "Praise God, from Whom all blessings flow."

Mrs. McKinley, who had been confined to her bed for a week, sat up to-night for the first time. She had a dozen ladies with her. Mother McKinley, Miss Helen McKinley, Miss Mabel McKinley, Mrs. Henry C. Holstand, Mrs. W. N. Day, Mrs. George E. Fresse, and Miss Eva Phillips were among the ladies who heard the news with Mrs. McKinley. Little Mary Colby, a child of unusual talent as an entertainer and a niece of Mrs. Holstand's, Mrs. McKinley's nearest friend, sang, played, recited, and danced at various times during the evening for Mrs. McKinley and her guests. Major McKinley went from time to time, indeed with a great deal of frequency, into the drawing room to chat for a moment with his wife and mother and the other ladies.

Major McKinley did not seem to take much interest in glaringly premature congratulations.

"Very good; very good," said Major McKinley when the declaration of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois was read, announcing a sweeping victory in the State and the defeat of Altgeld.

Major McKinley received the following from New-York about 11 o'clock to-night:

"At 9 o'clock, from returns already received, I feel warranted in extending my heartiest congratulations on your triumphant election to the Presidency of the United States. My State ratifies the verdict by giving you a plurality of at least 250,000.

"LEVI P. MORTON."

JOHN SHERMAN'S COMMENTS.

The Senator Expresses His Opinions to The Times.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 3.—The telegrams thus far received indicate the triumphant election of McKinley. As yet we have returns only from cities where the free coinage of silver meets the strongest opposition. When we hear from the farming districts the returns may show different results, yet the full discussion of the silver question within three days has tended to satisfy farmers that they will not be benefited by cheap dollars.

This, I think, will be apparent by the vote in the farming counties in Ohio. I sincerely hope that the election will settle forever a question that in my opinion threatened the honor and good faith of the United States more than any other since the close of the civil war. Confidently assuming, as I do, the election of McKinley, I hope the present gold standard will be maintained with the largest use of silver that can be maintained at parity with gold.

This settled, we ought promptly to make such changes in our tariff and revenue laws as will yield a sufficient supply of money to meet current expenses of the Government, and a sufficient surplus to pay outstanding bonds within a few years and to sufficiently and impartially protect American industries.

I regard the election of McKinley as a fortunate event, which I trust will break down sectional lines and secure our country from the folly, danger, and disgrace of silver monometallism.

JOHN SHERMAN.

AT THE HOTELS.

—J. J. Storrow of Boston is at the Albemarle.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—David A. Wells of Norwich, Conn., is at the Park Avenue.

—Mrs. George Hearst of San Francisco is at the Netherland.

—M. L. Goodkind of Cleveland and M. A. Lawton of Boston are at the Savoy.

—H. R. Hayden of Hartford and F. C. Perry of Boston are at the Buckingham.

—U. S. Grant, Jr., of San Diego, Cal., and Miss Helen M. Gould are at the Manhattan.

—W. H. Driggs and J. A. Dougherty, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman.

—Brooks Adams of Boston and Capt. A. W. Warry of Scotland are at the Westminster.

—John B. Casserly of San Francisco and Capt. Paul Harwood, United States Army, are at the Windsor.

—Count Reichenbach of Germany and Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island are at the Holland.

—F. H. Heath of Utica, A. G. Gray of Albany, and S. W. MacDaniel of Chicago are at the Grand Union.

—Congressman R. C. McCormick of Long Island and J. Ross Robertson of Toronto are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gen. George J. Magee Watkins, New-York; Gen. O. J. Langdon of Elmira and Miss Clara Barton are at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Congressman Augustus Brandegee of Connecticut and James A. Dumont, Inspector General of Steam Vessels, are at the Murray Hill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Bissell, C. H., & Co., Southington, Conn.; C. H. Bissel, dry goods, &c., 60 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Brandels, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. H. Brandels, notions; W. McKnight, dry goods, &c.; 328 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Ocumpaugh & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Ocumpaugh, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Mr. Hanna the Host.

Mark A. Hanna will give a banquet at the Waldorf Saturday evening, at which the invited guests will include the newspaper men who have written the political headquarters news in this city and in Chicago.

THE WEATHER.

The weather indications for to-day are fair.

The pressure is high over New-England and extends southward to Florida. A second area of high pressure covers the Rocky Mountain districts, the trough extends from the upper lake region southward to Texas. The barometer has risen in New-England and generally throughout the Rocky Mountain districts, and fallen in the Gulf States.

The temperature has remained stationary during the past twenty-four hours.

Rain or snow has fallen in the lake region and the Upper Missouri Valley, and showers have occurred in the East Gulf States.

Rain will probably continue in the East Gulf States and may extend to the Middle Atlantic States by Wednesday night. Threatening weather, with occasional showers, may be expected in the Middle Mississippi Valley and continued cloudy and threatening weather in the lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	TIMES. 1896.	1895.
3 A. M.	34	50	52
6 A. M.	34	49	50
9 A. M.	35	50	51
12 M.	42	56	58
4 P. M.	53	53

RESULTS IN NEW-YORK CITY

CHOOSES REPUBLICAN ELECTORS FOR THE FIRST TIME.

McKinley Has a Plurality of 20,000 Votes in a Total Poll of 300,000, About 90 Per Cent. of the Registration — But Four Democratic Congressmen Elected—Republicans Gain Five Members of the Assembly, Electing 12.

For the first time since the organization of the Republican Party in 1856 New-York City has given a majority for the Republican Presidential Electors, the returns at midnight indicating a plurality of about 20,000 in a total vote of more than 300,000. This represents a total vote of about 90 per cent. of the registration, which is fully as large as had been expected. In eighteen of the thirty-six Assembly districts McKinley had a majority.

The only Democrats elected to Congress from the city are Vehslage in the Seventh District, Cummings in the Tenth, Sulzer in the Eleventh, and McClellan in the Twelfth. Early reports gave the Ninth to Bradley, but the returns sent out afterward showed a small plurality for Campbell.

In the Assembly districts the Republicans have elected 12 members and the Democrats 23, a Republican gain of five members.

VOTE OF NEW-YORK COUNTY.

President.

As'bly. Dists.	Registration.	McKinley. Rep.	Bryan. Dem.	Pm'er. Nat. Dem.	Matchett. Soc.-Lab.
1	.....	1,915	3,234	66	18
2	.....	2,708	4,313	57	103
3	.....	3,216	4,401	68	33
4	.....	2,814	4,034	56	652
5	.....	4,905	2,966	243	22
6	.....	3,447	4,311	77	224
7	.....	3,048	4,571	98	.....
8	.....	2,374	1,776	33	585
9	.....	4,246	4,239	132	48
10	.....	3,864	3,237	89	656
11	.....	3,406	3,696	160	195
12	.....	2,615	2,963	64	848
13	.....	1,870	3,724	43	147
14	.....	3,300	4,206	73	450
15	.....	3,262	3,784	81	3
16	.....	3,324	3,243	84	794
17	.....	3,068	4,008	83	28
18	.....	2,917	4,769	148	182
19	.....	7,405	3,407	322	2
20	.....	3,086	5,006	159	19
21	.....	8,566	3,848	398	94
22	.....	3,448	4,274	134	98
23	.....	6,685	4,123	203	100
24	.....	3,530	3,603	173	160
25	.....	6,106	2,106	263	5
26	.....	3,114	3,123	166	11
27	.....	5,530	1,910	258	8
28	.....	3,469	3,874	93	431
29	.....	7,386	1,565	350	83
30	.....	4,568	4,478	228	617
31	.....	8,242	2,882	352	23
32	.....	4,433	1,716	129	17
33	.....	4,429	3,853	157	.....
34	.....	7,265	6,154	212	176
35	.....	7,926	626	200	446
Annexed dist	.....	1,191	1,216	38	29
Total	.....	153,068	133,783	5,570	7,304

Eleven districts out of 1,392 missing.

	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.
1892	168,920	95,761	2,061
1888	162,963	105,750	.....

GOVERNOR.

Ass'y Dist's.	Black, Rep.	Porter, Dem.	Griffin, Nat. Dem.	Balkam, Soc.-Lab.
1	1,789	3,741	100	20
2	2,450	4,437	65	138
3	3,058	4,733	100	39
4	2,939	4,052	138	652
5	4,677	3,113	345	21
6	3,309	4,713	13	232
7	3,787	4,479	126	.....
8	2,830	1,947	40	625
9	4,774	4,231	186	44
10	4,606	3,496	137	812
11	3,994	3,825	159	116
12	2,489	3,168	79	949
13	2,775	3,727	79	138
14	3,147	4,452	125	509
15	3,175	4,022	61	.....
16	3,129	3,497	88	847
17	2,872	4,247	120	.....
18	2,796	4,880	276	218
19	6,987	3,578	650	.....
20	2,960	5,127	124	106
21	6,803	3,759	629	86
22	3,063	4,595	182	126
23	5,949	4,344	337	138
24	3,011	3,652	184	280
25	6,980	2,291	499	10
26	2,733	3,288	143	578
27	5,378	1,896	376	32
28	3,197	3,994	149	487
29	7,156	1,946	812	30
30	3,613	3,962	120	393
31	7,781	3,141	521	27
32	4,167	5,044	61	37
33	4,091	3,964	159	6
34	6,309	5,705	227	102
35	6,920	5,824	402	365
An'x'd Dist. No. 1	242	231	4	10
An'x'd Dist. No. 2	920	1,017	34	27
Total	144,316	137,646	7,890	8,236

In 1894 the vote for Governor was: Hill, (Dem.,) 124,051; Morton, (Rep.) 121,501. In 1891: Flower, (Dem.,) 145,928; Fassett, (Rep.,) 87,081.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

As'bly Dists.	Wood-ruff. Rep.	Schraub. Dem.	Hinrichs. Nat. Dem.	Bennets Soc. L.
1	1,781	3,340	88	20
2	2,445	4,376	69	117
3	3,061	4,429	85	35
4	4,097	3,982	115	660
5	4,691	3,126	334	29
6	3,483	4,626	97	232
7	3,841	4,675	112	2
8	2,245	1,867	39	582
9	3,792	3,970	177	37
10	3,245	3,252	161	783
11	3,111	3,840	139	117
12	2,427	3,078	67	951
13	2,163	2,989	60	135
14	3,057	5,206	92	389
15	3,369	4,111	59	9
16	3,025	3,426	77	924
17	2,870	3,222	114	.....
18	2,778	4,978	269	219
19	4,922	3,412	615	2
20	3,921	5,155	125	114
21	7,075	3,623	590	96
22	741	1,477	26	46
23	5,979	4,290	329	134
24	1,083	1,486	53	114
25	5,914	2,252	463	15
26	2,824	3,249	192	538
27	4,111	1,520	293	6
28	3,077	3,618	167	436
29	6,078	1,744	821	23
30	4,032	4,486	271	419
31	7,572	3,217	479	21
32	4,197	4,931	162	6
33	3,997	3,843	139	19
34	6,184	5,513	244	174
35	7,046	5,829	405	478
Annex. Dist.	1,435	1,470	59	38
T'l	135,279	120,286	7,576	7,911

74 election districts missing.

JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS.

Ass'y. Dist.	Vann, Rep.	Titus, Dem.	Clinton, Nat. Dem.	Cuno, Soc.-Lab.
1	1,830	3,248	90	32
2	2,331	4,380	84	120
3	2,922	4,289	83	29
4	2,437	3,837	87	667
5	4,766	3,100	316	19
6	3,233	4,431	74	214
7	3,846	4,380	103	3
8	2,132	1,667	80	564
9	4,025	4,255	186	74
10	3,204	3,193	96	783
11	3,121	3,785	134	119
12	2,465	2,980	72	977
13	2,443	3,353	50	152
14	3,030	4,249	96	826
15	2,187	2,578	53	.....
16	2,967	3,318	108	849
17	2,186	3,540	65	.....
18	3,549	5,089	215	226
19	3,214	3,435	579	2
20	2,930	4,971	173	98
21	7,891	3,648	553	85
22	3,145	4,603	169	138
23	5,899	4,153	305	120
24	3,185	3,780	242	306
25	6,004	2,197	388	18
26	2,911	3,299	139	600
27	3,980	1,204	306	6
28	3,190	3,960	145	370
29	6,614	1,780	616	21
30	3,644	3,976	190	352
31	7,638	3,204	478	22
32	4,270	5,082	144	40
33	4,236	4,020	153	4
34	6,144	5,419	196	90
35	7,021	5,696	308	340
An'x'd Dist.	1,162	1,243	41	13
T'l	138,972	131,369	7,097	7,879

Election Districts missing—70.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Arthur Pezold, Rep.	1,621
Daniel E. Finn, Tam.	3,322
Christian Rathgens, Nat. Dem.	174
G. F. Carr, Proh.	....
Rudolph Lovstrand, Soc.-Lab.	17
Edwin G. Bean, Pop.	....
Finn's plurality	1,701

SECOND DISTRICT.

William H. Kilboy, Rep.	2,600
Thomas J. Barry, Tam. and Nat. Dem.	4,146
John H. Wyburn, Proh.	....
Julius Hammer, Soc.-Labor	137
Artemas J. Smith, Pop.	....
Barry's plurality	1,486

THIRD DISTRICT.

Louis J. Hoenninger, Rep.	3,007
William H. Leonard, Tam.	4,553
William Smillie, Nat. Dem.	90
John McNickle, Proh.	....
Franz Fais, Soc.-Labor	31
James H. Mullen, Pop.	....
Leonard's plurality	1,546

FOURTH DISTRICT.

John P. Denny, Rep.	1,805
Patrick H. Roche, Tam. and Pop.	2,959
George H. Epstein, Nat. Dem.	425
Philip H. Masengarb, Proh.	....
Patrick Murphy, Soc.-Labor	599
Roche's plurality	1,154

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Richard Van Cott, (Rep.)	4,881
Harding Weston, (Tam. and Pop.)	3,053
James A. Hooper, (Nat. Dem.)	387
Abram Aarons, (Proh.)	....
Emil Knell, (Soc.-Labor)	15
Van Cott's plurality	1,828

SIXTH DISTRICT.

John Palmieri, (Rep.)	2,819
Timothy D. Sullivan, (Tam.)	4,307
John V. Gillen, (Nat. Dem.)	177
George Knevits, (Proh.)	....
William J. Jones, (Pop.)	....
Robert Blumenthal, (Soc.-Labor)	....
Gustavus Myers, (Pop.)	....
Hart's plurality	735

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Charles S. Adler, (Rep. and Nat. Dem.)	2,404
Morris Rose, (Tam.)	1,438
Arthur McKeon, (Proh.)	....
Solomon Berman, (Soc.-Labor)	503
William F. Miller, (Pop.)	....
Adler's plurality	963

NINTH DISTRICT.

John D. Blackburn, (Rep.)	4,068
James F. Maccabe, (Tam.)	4,370
John G. Norman, (Nat. Dem.)	176
B. C. Hedges, (Proh.)	....
Charles G. Teche, (Soc.-Labor)	39
Charles Healy, (Pop.)	....
Maccabe's plurality	302

TENTH DISTRICT.

Jeremiah J. Sullivan, (Rep.)	3,474
Otto Kempner, (Tam. and Pop.)	3,561
Christian H. Loos, (Nat. Dem.)	116
William Retzloff, (Proh.)	....
George Sieburg, (Soc.-Labor)	918
Kempner's plurality	87

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Edmund C. Lee, Rep.	3,050
William H. Gledhill, Tam. Pop.	3,804
August C. Thoma, Nat. Dem.	148
Henry Osborne, Proh.	....
James Boyd, Soc.-Labor	106
Gledhill's plurality	754

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Rudolph Maas, Rep. and Nat. Dem.	2,257
Joseph Schulum, Tam. and Pop.	3,029
John Glikinson, Proh.	....
Alexander Jonas, Soc.-Labor	1,284
Schulum's plurality	772

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

William Corbitt, Rep.	2,623
Patrick F. Trainor, Tam. and Pop.	3,743
Edward Billhardt, Nat. Dem.	64
George A. Botsford, Proh.	....
Charles Kaiser, Soc.-Labor	162
Trainor's plurality, 1,120.	

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Conrad C. Wissemann, Rep.	3,040
Jacob Fritz, Tam. and Pop.	4,167
James A. Smith, Nat. Dem.	84
James T. Keyes, Proh.	....
Joseph Stalber, Soc.-Labor	343
Fritz's plurality, 1,127.	

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Richard C. Van Horn, (Rep.)	2,657
Thomas F. Meyers, (Tam. and Pop.)	2,886
John J. Walsh, (Nat. Dem.)	1,002
James M. Orr, (Proh.)	....
Nathan Bendin, (Soc.-Labor)	18
Meyer's plurality, 229.	

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

William Vokel, (Rep.)	2,548
Benjamin Hoffman, (Tam. and Pop.)	3,544
Thomas F. Leonard, (Nat. Dem.)	94
John F. Nubel, Jr., (Proh.)	....
Meyer London, (Soc.-Labor)	841
Hoffman's plurality, 996.	

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

D. Frank Lloyd, (Rep.)	2,313
John A. Dempsey, (Tam.)	3,333
Daniel J. Gleason, (Nat. Dem.)	373
Theophilus J. Manser, (Proh.)	....
Frederich Richter, (Soc.-Lab.)	....
Joseph Finn, (Pop.)	....
Dempsey's plurality	1,020

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

James P. Kelker, (Rep.)	2,567
John F. Daly, (Tam.)	4,487
Michael J. Kelly, (Nat. Dem.)	....
John Benney, (Proh.)	206
James Hunter, (Soc.-Lab.)	231
William J. Ghent, (Pop.)	....
Daly's plurality	1,920

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Robert Mazet, Rep.	6,803
Godolphin F. Burslem, Tam.	3,333
Alfred A. Whitman, Nat. Dem.	584
William Tremere, Pro.	....
Patrick J. O'Brien, Soc. Labor	2
John J. Daly, Pop.	....
Hazet's plurality	3,471

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Charles H. Edlich, Rep.	2,848
John P. Corrigan, Tam.	4,377
Eugene T. Banks, Nat. Dem.	185
Everett N. Garnsey, Pro.	....
Harry Berger, Soc.-Labor	82
Thaddeus B. Wakeman, Pop.	....
Corrigan's plurality	1,529

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

George C. Austin, Rep.	7,861
Thomas J. Murphy, Tam. and Pop.	3,755
George J. Vestner, Nat. Dem.	623
Edward H. Mead, Proh.	....
Frank J. d' Elseaux, Soc.-Labor	97
Austin's plurality, 4,106.	

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Abram Lewis, Rep.	2,244
Daniel D. Tooker, Tam. and Nat. Dem.	3,871
George W. Strebel, Proh.	....
Martin Fly, Soc.-Labor	154
James S. Holly, Pop.	....
Tocher's plurality 1,627.	

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Richard Gilleland, Rep.	5,712
Thomas J. Hayden, Tam.	4,436
John M. Thompson, Nat. Dem.	308
George Munro, Proh.	....
Charles E. Thompson, Soc.-Labor	103
Michael J. Leonard, Pop.	....
Gilleland's plurality	1,276

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Henry Zweifel, Jr., Rep.	3,015
John B. Fitzgerald, Tam. and Pop.	3,754
Francis S. Campbell, Nat. Dem.	207
W. H. Dimond, Proh.	....
William Klingenberg, Soc.-Labor	313
Fitzgerald's plurality	739

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Patrick Henry Murphy, Rep.	5,966
Andrew Govan, Tam.	2,243
Julian B. Shope, Nat. Dem.	432
Harry C. Tayor, Proh.	....
Appleton Weldon, Pop.	....
Murphy's plurality	3,723

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Frank A. Sovak, Rep.	3,091
Patrick J. Andrews, Tam. and Pop.	3,156
P. St. Joan O'Sullivan, Nat. Dem.	191
Frank D. Du Souchet, Proh.	....
Charles Frantz, Soc.-Lab.	525
Andrew's plurality	65

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Francis E. Laimbeer, Rep.	4,545
Charles A. Molloy, Tam. and Pop.	1,517
Clarence C. Fox, Nat. Dem.	277
Egbert G. Barton, Pro.	....
Laimbeer's plurality	3,028

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John F. Sherman, Rep.	2,968
Joseph I. Green, Tam.	4,155
Gabriel L. Lowenthal, at. Dem.	214
Charles Knappmann.	417
Carl Wallstrom, (Soc.-Labor)	417
Green's plurality	1,187

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Lawrence E. Brown, Rep.	6,591
Edward Lawson Purdy, Tam. and Pop.	1,980
Mark M. Schlesinger, Nat. Dem.	1,042
J. H. Yarnell, Proh.	....
Brown's plurality	4,611

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Theodore W. Bricker, Rep.	4,049
George W. Meyer, Jr., Tam.	4,631
John W. Ennis, Nat. Dem.	243
Engelbert Bruckman, Soc.-Lab.	363
Meyer's plurality	582

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Harvey T. Andrews, Rep.	7,437
Frank T. Eckerson, Tam. and Rep.	3,175
George E. Morgan, Nat. Dem.	416
Albert T. Hull, Pro.	....
Andrew's plurality	4,262

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Frederick Horn, Rep.	4,149
Thomas F. Donnelly, Tam.	4,502
Matthew J. Gonnoud, Nat. Dem.	177
Charles C. Austen, Pro.	....
Aaron Henry, Soc. Labor	105
Patrick Rock, Pop.	....
Donnelly's plurality	353

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

James P. Degnan, (Rep.)	4,321
John F. Walsh, (Tam. and Pop.)	4,077
William T. Glover, (Nat. Dem.)	234
Charles N. Mazza, (Proh.)	....
P. H. Von Elling, (Soc.-Labor)	14
Degnan's plurality, 244.	

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Philip W. Reinhard, Jr., Rep.	6,209
Lyman W. Redington, Tam.	5,483
Augustus J. Spang, Nat. Dem.	220
Dellmer Crandall, Pro.	....
Bernhard Wilcke, Soc.-Labor	104
Francis Ficke, Pop.	....
Reinhard's plurality	726

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Douglas Mathewson, Rep.	6,354
William Gill, Tam.	5,088
George R. Hamilton, Nat. Dem.	330
James G. Patton, Proh.	....
James McQuilton, Soc.-Labor	350
Charles W. Hoadley, Pop.	....
Matthewson's plurality	1,266

Annexed District.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Alfred E. Smith, (Rep.)	241
Stephen J. Stilwell, (Tam. and Pop.)	233
Bela D. Elsler, (Nat. Dem.)	5
William H. Terrell, (Proh.)	....
George C. Chadeayne, (Soc.-Labor.)	9
Smith's plurality	8

SECOND DISTRICT.

Ennis, (Rep.)	1,193
Chauncey T. Secor, (Dem.)	1,231
Jonathan M. Wainwright, (Nat. Dem.)	38
Henry Eberle, (Soc.-Labor)	38
Secor's plurality	38

The count for Assemblymen in Kings County is still in progress, but the indications are that the candidates given are elected.

CONGRESSMEN.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Franklin Bartlett (Rep. and Nat. Dem.)	3,744
John H. G. Vehslage (Tam.)	6,400
John W. Rhines (Proh.)	....
John H. Moore (Soc.-Labor)	53
Vehslage's plurality	2,656

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John Murray Mitchell (Rep and Nat. Dem.)	10,090
James J. Walsh (Tam. and Pop.)	8,914
James C. Witter (Proh.)	....
William F. Westerfield (Soc.-Labor)	107
Mitchell's plurality	1,176

NINTH DISTRICT.

Timothy J. Campbell, Rep. & Nat. Dem.	8,087
Thomas J. Bradley, Tam. and Pop.	8,038
William McElveen, Pro.	....
Daniel De Leon, Soc.-Labor	3,200
Campbell's plurality	49

TENTH DISTRICT.

Clarence W. Meade, Rep.	14,208
Amos J. Cummings, Tam. and Pop.	18,166
Calvin Tomkins, Nat. Dem.	400
Fletcher Hamlin, Pro.	....
William Ruddy, Soc.-Labor	374
Cummings's plurality	3,958

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Ferdinand Eidmann, Rep.	10,439
William Sulzer, Tam. and Pop.	12,035
Thomas J. Connor, Nat. Dem.	247
John E. Hanson, Pro.	....
Herman Miller, Soc. Lab.	1,777
Sulzer's plurality	1,596

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Charles A. Hess, Rep.	10,869
G. B. McClellan, Tam. and Nat. Dem	12,306
Wilbur S. Hobbs, Proh.	82
Charles B. Copp, Soc.-Labor.	346
Marion M. Miller, Pop.	....
McClellan's plurality, 1,446.	

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Richard C. Shannon (Rep.)	15,438
Thomas Smith (Tam.)	13,957
Joseph H. Madden (Nat. Dem.)	854
France M. Hammond (Proh.)	....
Isidor Phillips (Soc.-Labor)	390
John J. Murphy (Pop.)	....
Shannon's plurality, 1,481.	

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Lemuel E. Quigg (Rep)	31,974
John Q. Adams (Tam. and Pop.)	21,325
Charles V. Fornes (Nat. Dem.)	2,873
Benjamin T. Rogers, Jr. (Proh.)	976
Benjamin T. Rogers, Jr. (Proh.)	....
Richard Mortaw (Soc.-Labor)	....
Quigg's plurality, 10,649.	

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Philip B. Low, Rep. and Nat. Dem.	28,736
William H. Burke, Tam.	21,810
Oscar A. Gage, Pro.	....
Enoch K. Thomas, Soc. Lab.	947
Archie C. Fisk, Pop.	....
Low's plurality	6,926

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

William L. Ward, Rep.	9,078
Eugene B. Travis, Tam.	8,310
James V. Lawrence, Nat. Dem.	407
James H. Hardy, Pro.	....
Lucien Sanial, Soc. Lab.	531
Ward's plurality	768

REPUBLICAN JUSTICES ELECTED.

Garrettson, Goodrich, Hirschberg, and Maddox Carry Second District

The indications plainly point to the election of the four Republican candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District by a large plurality. The Judges elected are Garrettson, Goodrich, Hirschberg, and Maddox.

The Republican candidate for the Court of Appeals, Justice Vann, and the Republican candidates for the Supreme Court ran well up with the McKinley ticket in Kings County, their plurality being estimated at from 22,000 to 25,000 votes.

In that section of the Second Judicial District which was recently annexed to New-York City, the Democratic candidates, Fleming, O'Neil, Stephens, and Moore got from 91 to 126 votes more than the Republican candidates.

Garrettson, who headed the Republican list, got 1,163, and Stephens, who headed the Democratic list, got 1,289 in this section of the Judicial district.

STATEN ISLAND'S VOTE.

Everything Goes Republican in Richmond County.

Richmond County, complete, gives McKinley 6,317, Bryan 4,396, Palmer 475; McKinley's plurality, 1,921. Black (Rep.) 5,840, Porter (Dem.) 4,575; Black's plurality, 1,265. Bartlett, (Rep.,) for Congress, 6,132; Vehslage, (Dem.,) for Congress, 4,525.

George Garby (Rep.) is elected to the Assembly by about 1,000. Mrs. Julia K. West (Rep.) has been elected for School Commissioner.

Celebrating the Victory.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Binghamton is celebrating the splendid victory of McKinley. Never before was any candidate or any cause better supported than were McKinley and sound money. The Democrats were utterly without organization.

Heavy Orders for Goods.

Many merchants who knew that the cable offices would be kept open last night took occasion to send cables to their foreign correspondents ordering immense amounts of goods. They visited their offices early in the day, arranged their cablegrams, and held them in readiness to send off as soon as the election returns were announced. It was said last night that as soon as it was known that McKinley had been elected goods valued at over $5,000,000 were ordered from abroad. One China and Japan firm alone ordered $500,000 worth of goods on which it had an option.

Killed by a Trolley.

David Logan, eleven years old, of 638 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, while crossing Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to-night, was run over and killed by a car. Harvey Dean, the motorman, was arrested.

KINGS COUNTY IN LINE

McKINLEY EXPECTED TO HAVE A PLURALITY OF 30,000.

Republicans Elect Three of Their Candidates for Congress, Hurley, Wilson, and Howe—Republicans Confident of Substantial Gains in the Assembly Delegation—A Large Per Cent. of the Registered Vote Was Cast in Every District.

Kings County fell in line with New-York in giving McKinley a majority, claimed by the Republicans to be about 30,000. The vote for the Presidential Electors in all the wards was uncommonly large.

Returns show the election of Messrs. Hurley, Wilson, and Howe to Congress for the Second, Third, and Sixth Districts, respectively.

Returns for the Assembly were meagre, and although definite figures indicated a Democratic preponderence, the Republican managers declared themselves confident that the vote in this respect would show no substantial depletion from that cast for Presidential Electors and Governor.

KINGS COUNTY.

Vote for President.

Wards.	McKinley. Rep.	Bryan. Dem.	Palmer. Nat. Dem.
1	2,717	1,396	103
2	562	1,156	13
3	2,291	1,343	109
4	1,294	1,403	46
5	1,073	2,219	23
6	2,919	3,958	183
7	5,025	2,644	232
8	3,588	3,528	86
9	4,185	3,260	175
10	2,931	3,930	104
11	2,803	1,932	74
12	1,299	3,377	48
13	2,860	2,002	81
14	1,453	3,058	31
15	3,268	2,217	53
16	3,569	2,628	80
17	4,569	4,543	93
18	1,654	1,809	39
19	4,434	2,383	166
20	3,853	1,691	126
21	6,056	3,593	166
22	6,939	4,268	240
23	9,516	2,183	410
24	2,734	1,631	79
25	5,338	2,380	184
26	5,415	3,248	122
27	3,115	2,445	61
28	8,162	3,743	172
29	2,037	1,187	97
30	1,754	1,017	91
31	1,040	830	48
32	677	342	16
Total	109,130	77,310	3,602

McKinley's plurality, 31,820.

MISSOURI.

The State Has Probably Gone Republican.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—The State has in all probability gone Republican. It was given out at 9 o'clock to-night that Gov. Stone, who is a member of the Democratic National Committee, conceded the election of McKinley. He was also reported to have conceded the State Republican, and to have acknowledged the election of eleven of the fifteen Republican candidates for Congress. Later in the evening, however, he denied making these concessions, and said he hoped the country districts would show for Bryan."

Sheriff O'Neill of Kansas City concedes that city Republican by 4,000 to 5,000 plurality.

The Republican gain in St. Louis is estimated at 27,000. Four hundred precincts outside of St. Louis give McKinley 4,793 and Bryan 7,044.

Fifty precincts in Indianapolis showed a Republican gain of 577. The voting was very heavy in all sections of the State.

The results in this city came in very slowly. Up to 10 o'clock not a precinct had been reported at Police Headquarters, and from the complicated count on the ballots it is doubtful if any calculation can be made with any degree of certainty before to-morrow.

Conservative estimates, however, give St. Louis to the Republicans by at least 25,000 majority. Hunt, (Dem.,) undoubtedly wins over Joyce in the Eleventh Congressional District, and Bartholdt is re-elected in the Tenth District. In the Eighth Congressional District Richard P. Bland is elected by nearly 40,000 majority. Jefferson City gives McKinley 200 majority, a gain of 300 Republican votes.

ALABAMA.

Heavy Democratic Losses in All Districts of the State.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 3.—The vote has been unexpectedly light, and will probably be less than in the August election this year.

The Republicans and the sound-money Democrats have shown great strength and may capture several districts.

Bryan's majority will be between 30,000 and 35,000.

Secretary Herbert voted for Palmer and Buckner.

The following will receive certificates of election to Congress from Alabama: First District, G. W. Taylor, sound-money Democrat, nominated on silver platform; Second, Jesse Stallings, Silver Democrat; Third, H. D. Clayton, Silver Democrat; Fourth, T. S. Plowman, Silver Democrat; Fifth, Willis M. Brewer, Silver Democrat; Sixth, J. N. Bankhead, Silver Democrat; Eighth, Joseph Wheeler, Silver Democrat; Ninth, O. W. Underwood, Silver Democrat.

The Seventh District is close between M. H. Howard (Pop.) and W. I. Bullock (Silver Dem.) Dr. G. B. Crowe (Pop.) will contest the seat of O. W. Underwood, and A. T. Goodwyn (Pop.-Rep.) will contest the seat of T. S. Plowman, (Rep.,) alleging gross frauds in Benham, where the Democrats delayed the negro voters at one of the boxes while white Democrats slipped in the back way and voted.

The count is proceeding slowly. Gold Democrats voted for McKinley or remained at home. Birmingham stood well to sound money. Jefferson County, of which it is the capital, is believed to have done the same.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

**

A FIERCE FOOTBALL GAME.

Neither Side Scores in Spite of the Hard Battle.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 3.--A fierce football struggle was witnessed on the Orange Oval this morning between the rival teams of the Orange and Elizabeth Athletic Clubs. Neither side scored, although two hard-fought halves of 30 minutes and 25 minutes were played. The visitors had the ball in Orange territory the first half and used the tandem wedge with a little effect, although the rushline of the home team was hard to break.

In the second half the pigskin was in Elizabeth territory most of the time, and Orange played aggressively for considerable gains for a few minutes. Once the Orangeites had the ball in the Elizabeth five-yard line, but lost it on a fluke. The Elizabeth men got the leather to within six inches of the Orange line at one time, but the defenders held their line like a rock and got the ovoid on downs. Cuming, Fielder, Knapp, and J. Smith made the greatest gains, and Fielder and Knapp each made long and brilliant runs. Vaughan, Cuming, Brooks, Sutphen, and Reinhardt did some tackling of a high order, and the punting of Brooks and Longford was a pretty feature of the game. The line-up:

Orange.	Positions.	Elizabeth.
Collamore	Left end	Kohler
Sutphen	Left tackle	Vaughan
Reinhardt	Left guard	Trafton
Mohor	Centre	Stillman
Buell	Right guard	R. Smith
Marshall	Right tackle	Schaefer
Kyle	Right end	English
De Hart	Quarter back	Denise
Fielder	Left half back	Knapp
Cuming	Right half back	J. Smith
Brooks	Full back	Langford

Referee—W. H. Corbin. Umpire—H. Graves. Linesmen—L. D. Varian and W. A. Knapp.

Stevens Institute Badly Defeated.

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 3.—The Stevens Institute football team met a Waterloo at Bayonne this afternoon in its game with the New-Jersey Athletic Club team, collegiate rules. The New-Jerseys scored 40 points, 16 of which were made in the first half. Whyte missed only one goal out of seven attempts. The Stevens boys were outplayed and outclassed. They were lighter in weight than their opponents. Capt. Walter J. Masterson of the New-Jerseys, was present and coached his team, but was unable to play, having been confined to his bed since Saturday. Cole of the New-Jerseys and Kirby of Stevens were injured, but not seriously. The line up follows:

New-Jersey A. C.	Position.	Stevens Institute.
Davies	Left end	Stanley
Couch	Left tackle	Macbeth
F. Moore	Left guard	Chapin
Coles and J. Moore	Centre	Lunger
Kindgen	Right guard	Brett
Fife	Right tackle	Munby
Fitz	Right end	Westerfield
Simmons	Quarter back	Hogstoz
Barclay	Left half back	Kirby, Bradley
Ward	Right half back	Davis
Whyte	Full back	McGee

Umpire—Mr. Gedney. Stevens. Referee—Mr. Elsworth, New-Jersey A. C. Linesmen—Mr. Bernard, New-Jersey A. C.; Mr. Robinton, Stevens. Goals kicked from touch-downs—Whyte, 6. Touch-downs—Kindgen, 2; Barclay, 2; Ward, 1; Couch, 1; Whyte, 1. Time—Two thirty-minute halves.

High School Team Beaten.

The Pacific Athletic Club football eleven defeated the Brooklyn Boys' High School team by a score of 10 to 8 at Eastern Park yesterday morning. The Pacific Athletic Club team was composed of ex-schoolboys and several local college players, and outweighed as well as outplayed the High School eleven.

Dickson, who did the best work for the High School, missed the try at goal at the end of the second half and prevented the game from ending in a tie. The teams lined up as follows:

High School.	Positions.	Pacific A. C.
Butler	Left end	
Hawkins	Tackle	Creegan
Underwood	Guard	Kennedy
Finnegan	Centre	Milne
Van Wart	Guard	Washburne
Wilson	Tackle	Griswold
Van Wicklen	End	Taylor
Weir	Quarter back	Davis
Glemsch	Left half back	Despard
Bannerman	Right half back	Prichard
Dickson (Capt.)	Full back	Gribbon (Capt.)

Touch-downs—Davis, Despard, Bannerman, Dickson. Goal kicked—Gribbon. Umpire—A. C. Follwell. Referee—J. Hicks. Linesmen—I. James and L. Thompson, High School. Time of game—Two halves of twenty-five minutes each.

Yale Beats Staten Island.

The Yale consolidated eleven defeated the Staten Island Cricket Club football team at the latter's grounds, at Livingston, L. I., yesterday afternoon by the score of 20 to 0.

The Yale team scored on centre and line plays by Fletcher and Hogle. The Staten Islanders braced up in the second half and prevented Yale from scoring in the last fifteen minutes of play. Bermuth and Clark excelled for the local team, while Fletcher and Fewersmith did the best individual work for the Yale team.

The teams lined up as follows:

Yale Consolidated.	Positions.	Staten Island.
Peck	Left end	Gordon
Perry	Left tackle	Sexton
Tuttle	Left guard	Love
McDonald	Centre	Muirson
Peary	Right guard	Van Vorhis
Hale	Right tackle	Johnson
Wallace	Right end	W. Van Vorhis
Jones	Quarter back	Bermuth
Hogle	Left half back	Bayne
Fletcher	Right half back	Clark
Fewersmith	Full back	B. O'Connor

Referee—J. Beall. Umpire—Mr. Passel, Yale, '97. Linesmen—W. R. Ogelsby and F. Randall, Staten Island A. C. Touch-downs—Hogle, Fletcher, Fewersmith, (2.) Goals kicked—Fewersmith, (2.) Time of game—Two halves of thirty minutes each.

New-York Team Defeated.

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 3.—The newly-organized association football team of the New-Jersey Athletic Club of Bayonne played its first match with the Cosmopolitans of New-York here this (Tuesday) noon, defeating the visiting team 4 to 2. Two thirty-minute halves were contested. The Cosmopolitans made their score in the first half, when Mackenzie and O'Reilly each kicked one goal. McCue made two goals in the first half and two in the second for the New-Jerseys, playing a strong game. Capt. H. C. Wright, the cricketer, also did effective work for the home team. The line-up follows:

N. J. A. C.	Position.	Cosmopolitans.
Young	Goal	Padburg
Wright, (Captain)	Full back	Kerr
F. Rolker	Full back	Livisy
Fitzpatrick	Half back	Harcraft
E. Rolker	Half back	Mackenzie
Gordon	Half back	Brown
Metcalfe	Right wing	Stewart
Harman	Right wing	McAllister
McCue	Centre	Burney, (Captain)
Campbell	Left wing	Humphreys
Etherington	Left wing	D. O'Reilly

Referee—Frederick Green. Linemen—G. R. Cooper, New-Jersey A. C.; T. J. O'Reilly, Cosmopolitan. Goals—New-Jersey A. C. 4, Cosmopolitan 2.

PIGEON-SHOOTING TESTS.

Season Opened by the Westchester Country Club Members.

The members of the Country Club of Westchester opened the pigeon-shooting season with a series of shoots that lasted from early in the morning until dusk. Altogether nineteen events were decided, some were handicaps, some miss and out, and some at a given number of birds. The birds were a fast lot, and the shooting very good.

The marksmen and their handicaps were as follows: W. Gould Brokaw, 29 yards; J. Seaver Page, 28; W. A. H. Stafford, 27; A. Hooper, 28; H. D. Gilbert, 29; H. S. Redmond, 26; P. H. Adee, 27; W. S. Edey, 28; Col. Butler, 28. Newberry D. Thorne was referee.

The summary of the events is as follows:

First Event.—Miss-and-Out, $5 Entrance—W. Gould Brokaw, 3; H. B. Gilbert, 3; J. Seaver Page, 2; W. A. H. Stafford, 2; A. Hooper, 1.

Second Event.—Handicap, $5 Entrance—Stafford, 4; Hooper, 4; Page, 3; Redmond, 3; Gilbert, 3; Brokaw, 1.

Third Event.—Miss-and-Out, $5 Entrance—Brokaw, 11; Gilbert, 11; Stafford, 9; Hooper, 5; Page, 3; Redmond, 1.

Fourth Event.—Miss-and-Out, $5 Entrance—Redmond, 4; Stafford, 4; Gilbert, 3; Page, 1; Brokaw, 1; Hooper, 0.

Fifth Event.—Miss and Out, $5 Entrance—Brokaw, 5; Hooper, 5; Gilbert, 4; Stafford, 1; Page, 1; Redmond, 0.

Sixth Event.—Five Birds, $5 Entrance—Page, 5; Stafford, 5; Hooper, 5; Butler, 3; Redmond, 2; Gilbert, 2; Brokaw, 2; Adee, 0; Edey, 0.

Seventh Event.—Miss and Out, $5 entrance—Butler, 5; Page, 5; Gilbert, 5; Brokaw, 4; Redmond, 3; Edey, 3; Stafford, 0; Hooper, 0.

Eighth Event.—Three Birds, $5 Entrance—Redmond, 3, Stafford, 3; Gilbert, 2; Butler, 2; Page, 1; Hooper, 1; Brokaw, 1.

Ninth Event.—Miss and Out, $5 Entrance—Page, 4; Gilbert, 4; Stafford, 3; Hooper, 3; Butler, 2; Redmond, 1; Brokaw, 0.

Tenth Event.—Five Birds, $5 Entrance—Brokaw, 6; Butler, 6; Gilbert, 5; Redmond, 3; Stafford, 2; Hooper, 1; Adee, 1; Page, 0.

Eleventh Event.—Miss and Out, $5 Entrance—Page, 8; Stafford, 8; Brokaw, 6; Hooper, 7; Gilbert, 3; Butler, 2; Redmond, 1.

Stafford and Redmond divided the twelfth event; Gilbert and Hooper divided the thirteenth event; Stafford, Hooper, and Gilbert divided the fourteenth event; Page and Stafford divided the fifteenth event. Hooper won the sixteenth event. Page, Stafford, and Hooper divided the seventeenth event; Page, Gilbert, and Butler divided the eighteenth event; Stafford and Butler divided the nineteenth event.

Niantic Wheelmen's Races.

The Niantic Wheelmen's Club of Jersey City held a race meet on the Bayonne Boulevard, near Willow Haven Casino, yesterday afternoon. H. C. Rohlfs, the club's crack rider, won the majority of the events.

The summary is as follows:

Half-Mile, Scratch.—H. C. Rohlfs won; B. Lewis, second, and J. Fallon, third. Time—1:22.

Two Mile, Handicap.—H. C. Rohlfs, (scratch,) won; J. Hopkins, (25 yards,) second, and B. Lewis, (scratch,) third. Time—4:42.

Two-Mile Tandem Race, Paced.—H. C. Rohlfs and J. Lewis, won; J. Hopkins and R. Brown, second, and J. Newkirk and S. Newkirk, third. Time—4:28 2-5.

Half-Mile, Handicap.—F. Constable, (75 yards,) won; L. G. Reed, (10 yards,) second, and H. C. Rohlfs, (scratch,) third. Time—1:26.

Five Mile Race, Scratch, for club championship.—H. C. Rohlfs, won; Horace Mason, second, and J. Lewis, third. Time—13:55.

Shooting at Larchmont.

The pigeon shooting season was formally opened at Larchmont yesterday. Only a few of the marksmen appeared, and nearly all were at the Country Club. Two sweeps were shot, at twenty-five birds each. Dr. W. Wynne, shooting from the thirty-yard mark, won both with straight kills in each. Alfred Marshall missed three birds in the first and killed all in the second. E. M. Lockwood missed three birds in each sweep.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Many of Them Show a Prosperous Half Year's Business.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The first Tuesday in November is the day for the declaration of dividends by most of the banks of this city, but, being a holiday, nearly all of them acted Monday. The list of the dividends we present below in comparison with the last previous dividend of each bank, together with the amount of capital and the total of dividends paid out of each bank:

Banks.	Capital.	Dividends. May.	Nov.	Amount
Far. & Mechanics'	$2,000,000	3	3	$80,000
Philadelphia	1,500,000	5	5	75,000
Fourth Street	1,500,000	4	4	60,000
Girard	1,000,000	5	5	50,000
Commercial	810,000	2½	2½	20,250
Central	750,000	6	6	45,000
Manufacturers'	750,000	2½	2½	18,750
Market Street	600,000	3	3	18,000
Third National	600,000	2	2	12,000
Merchants'	600,000	2½	2½	15,000
North. Liberties	500,000	6	6	30,000
Corn Exchange	500,000	3½	3½	17,500
Penn	500,000	3	3	15,000
Union	500,000	3½	3½	17,500
Independence	500,000	2½	2½	12,500
Chestnut Street	500,000	3	3	15,000
Mechanics'	500,000	3	3	15,000
Tradesmen's	500,000	3	3	15,000
City	400,000	5	5	20,000
Western	400,000	5	5	20,000
Consolidated	300,000	5	5	15,000
Ninth National	300,000	3	3	9,000
Second National	280,000	3	3	8,400
Southwark	250,000	5	5	12,500
Kensington	250,000	4	4	10,000
Commerce	250,000	2	2	5,000
Northwestern	200,000	3	3	6,000
Germantown	200,000	6	6	12,000
Tenth National	200,000	3	3	6,000
Northern	200,000	2½	2½	5,000
People's	150,000	5	5	7,500
Sixth National	150,000	4	4	6,000
	$17,640,000			$651,900

In addition to the dividends declared the following banks have increased their surplus fund: The Penn National Bank, $25,000, making its surplus fund $500,000, the same amount as the capital; the Second National Bank, $10,000, to $160,000; the Third National Bank, $10,000, to $125,000, and the Northwestern National Bank, $10,000, to $185,000. All the banks in the list make the same dividend for November as in May last. The following banks, in addition to their dividends, report "undivided profits:" City National Bank, $48,000; Independence, $36,000; Penn, $50,000; Germantown, $52,300; Manufacturers', $40,000; Third National, $18,200, and Northwestern, $7,000.

Auction Sales of Realty To-day.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 13 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 19 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,025.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, Duncomb Avenue, northwest side, 547 feet southwest of Elliot Avenue, 100 by 150. Due on judgment, $1,900.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 162 to 166 Second Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Tenth Street, 100.8 by 100 by 84.8 by 12 by 25 by 88, church and Sunday school buildings, (Tabernacle Baptist Church.) Due on judgment, $96,500.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 493—The United States, appellant, vs. John C. Delaney.—Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule by Assistant Attorney General Dodge and George H. Gorman for the appellant, and by John C. Delaney, W .W .Dudley, and L. T. Michener for appellee.

No. 133—The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. W. H. Ellis, by his next friend, H. W. Ellis.—Submitted, with leave to counsel for plaintiff in error to file brief within one week. No counsel appeared for defendant in error.

No. 137—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Elizabeth Nolan, &c., in error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 131—Jane M. McKee, &c., et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Argued by W. S. Monteith for the appellants and by Assistant Attorney General Dodge for the appellee.

No. 140—James S. Glover et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Argued by James Lowndes for the appellants and by W. S. Monteith for certain interested parties.

No. 139—Peter Wilson, appellant, vs. Fred J. Kiesel et al.—Argued by Ogden Mills for the appellant. No counsel appeared for the appellees.

Calendar for to-day—Nos. 134, 135, 118, (and 105,) 136, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 404.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

—PHILIP H. MALONEY.—An execution was issued in Philadelphia on Monday against the Maloney Steel Company and Philip Maloney and Philip N. Maloney, on a judgment note for $20,092.

—REIS, COONS & CO.—The wholesale clothing firm of Reis, Coons & Co., 520 Market Street, Philadelphia, failed yesterday. The news of the failure was a surprise, as the firm was known to have been doing an extensive business. Henry M. Reis, one of the partners, stated that the liabilities would amount to about $90,000. "While I cannot tell," said he, "what the assets will be, I think they will be sufficiently large to meet the liabilities. Our firm was established three years ago. We employ about 400 hands in the manufacture of goods, but these will hardly be thrown out of employment, as we expect a settlement will be reached without much delay. The trouble was caused by hard times."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or MAID. By a trustworthy North German young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or maid to invalid or elderly lady; accustomed to travel; city or country; city reference. E. G., 2,084 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress or assist with children in small family; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 4, at 473 Columbus Av., one flight up, back; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; can do waiting alone; three years' best city reference. 591 8d Av.; ring Mrs. Ehrehardt's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; thoroughly competent; excellent washer of flannels; four years' city reference; private family only. M. L., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; city or country; good references. Miss M. Anderson, 563 9th Av., 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 240 West 67th St.; Cullan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with other work; city references; city or country. Call or address, 1,226 3d Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable girl as chambermaid and assist delicate lady in housekeeping, or wait on invalid; four years' excellent experience. 13 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid; first-class family; best city references. M. D., 217 West 33d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and to assist in care of children. Apply, at present employer's, 15 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By chambermaid and waitress and to do plain sewing. 1,051 Park Av., janitor's bell.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two Protestant girls; one as first-class cook and the other as waitress; willing to assist with chamber work; four years' city reference. Address 161 East 52d St., Adams's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker in a private family; would do coarse washing if required; personal city reference. S. C., Box 499 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls, together; good cook and laundress; chambermaid and waitress; both willing and obliging; good reference. 848 West 17th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls; one as cook; other as waitress; city or country; best city reference. Call, after 10 o'clock, at 426 East 52d St., Claeson's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; can be seen from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. at present employer's, 18 East 37th St.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland woman thoroughly understanding French and American cooking; good baker; wages, $30 to $35; first-class personal city reference. 71 West 44th St.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable girl as good cook and laundress in a private family; best city reference; three years in last place. 213 West 61st St., second floor.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as excellent cook, other as first-class waitress; best city references; wages, $20 and $25. C., Box 64 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; understands meats and pastry; makes excellent soups; is a good baker; best city reference from last place. 413 West 25th St.

COOK.—By German cook; first-class, with best city references; in private family; not less than $30. Mrs. Lang, 223 East 82d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. J. M. J., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By experienced woman, by week or month; has best of city and country references. K. G., Box 6, 209 3d Av.

COOK.—By a good cook; willing to assist with washing; in private family. 1,051 Park Av., janitor's bell.

COOK.—A lady desires to find situation for an excellent cook. Apply at 47 West 11th St., on Wednesday morning.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook, washer, and ironer; city reference. 216 West 62d St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook for private boarding house; best city reference. 822 East 57th St.

COOK.—By competent, well-recommended man; family or institution. Chef, 328 4th Av.

COOK.—By the day or week; sleep home; good references. A. B., 148 East 85th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as dressmaker or nursery governess; best reference. Address O., 3 East 72d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady as governess to one or two children; understands the kindergarten, (Froebel's system;) also music and all kinds of artificial needlework; references. H. M., care of Mrs. Wagner, 515 East 87th St.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wants to secure a position for her governess; North German; graduate. K. A., 10 Lexington Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady as nursery governess or companion; teaches German, kindergarten English primary; best city reference. H. K., 143 East 55th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined, intelligent German as housekeeper; very reliable; or any position of trust; entire charge of children if required; highest city reference. Miss A. P., 142 West 74th St.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman for general housework in small family; city or country; reference. 308 West 35th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German who has experience in traveling; good packer; first-class seamstress; understands Swedish massage; wishes a situation as seamstress, companion, or to go with a family to Europe. A. M., 329 West 44th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; thoroughly understands maid's duties; excellent hairdresser; dressmaker; traveled; excellent personal references from highest city families. Maid, 205 East 31st St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking and the duties of a maid; speaks English and German; Protestant; good reference. Call or address 645 Lexington Av.

MAID.—By a quiet, educated North German to a lady or young misses; competent and reliable; understands dressmaking, fine sewing, traveling, and packing; excellent reference. Address German Maid, Christian Home, 15 Sutton Place.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young woman as maid and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city references. 877 6th Av., Miss Flynn's bell.

MAID.—By a refined North German from Hanover as maid to young ladies; teaches German; best references. F. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

MAID.—By a young woman as first-class maid; can be seen at present employer's. 20 Gramercy Park.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine work; private family; best city reference; apply two days. Ring third bell, 958 Third Av.

LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find situation for an excellent laundress or chambermaid. Apply at 47 West 11th St., Wednesday morning.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress, with best city references; wishes family washing by the week or dozen. Mrs. C. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; day's work, cleaning, or take washing home; best references. Dacey, 236 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By confident woman as first-class laundress; seven years' references. 220 East 99th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; best of city reference. 244 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By the day or take fine washing home. Moore, 123 Manhattan St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress in private family; good reference. 711 2d Av., ring bell 9.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 534 5th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined, educated English woman of 34 as nurse for children over four; experienced, reliable; excellent sewer; dressmaker; undeniable personal references. Competent, Box 215, 152 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; can take entire charge of an infant or grown child; to be seen at former employer's from 10 until 12 A. M. 29 East 31st St.

NURSE.—A lady would like to place an infant's nurse; Protestant; takes entire charge; seventeen years' experience. Call between 10 and 1 at 223 West 57th St.; no cards.

NURSE.—By Protestant to take care of grown children; best city references; wages, $20. 1,074 3d Av., care of Mrs. Gibson.

NURSE.—By North German girl to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE or MAID.—By young girl as nurse or maid; neat sewer, or help with chamber work; best city reference. 1,926 Amsterdam Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; full charge; understands sterilizing milk and the various kinds of artificial foods; best city references. J. M. J., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—A lady would like to get a position as parlormaid for a thoroughly competent girl, one who understands her work; has been a long time in the family; city or country. Y., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—Lady wishes situations for waitress, chambermaid and seamstress, or lady's maid; both thoroughly trustworthy and capable. Lady can be seen at Park Avenue Hotel, Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 to 2 P. M.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; private family; best city references. M. F., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; carves; understands salads and serving wines; best city reference. 798 6th Av.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her waitress. Call, present employer's, 286 Lexington Av., near 38th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—First-class; tall and extremely competent, neat appearance; with highest references; long experience. H., 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced English-trained butler; single; long reference. H. T., 44 East 56th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class Vienna butler; speaks very little English; perfectly reliable and sober; with best city references from private family; in a fine private house; wages, $25 to $30. Drussel, 239 East 94th St., first floor.

BUTLER.—By competent young man, thoroughly experienced, in private family; will care furnace and make himself useful; willing and obliging; city references. William, Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER-COOK.—By French couple; man as butler and valet or useful man; wife as cook and laundress; private family; good city references. Yule, 273 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av., Butler.

BUTLER-COOK.—By first-class French couple; both competent in their business; private family or bachelor; good city reference. D. G., 211 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent French butler; speaks English fluently; satisfactory reference from last employer. Edmund, Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—In a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age 28; wages about $40; best city references. R. Simon, 74 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having good reference; knows his duties in all branches; strictly sober, willing, and obliging. E. E., 316 West 32d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By thoroughly reliable Englishman as chef; experienced; private family; or chef and valet to gentleman. Chambers Brooke, 420 4th Av.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; experienced with horses, carriages, and harness; fourteen years' city and Brooklyn references; stylish driver; single; German; strictly sober and reliable; highly recommended. Coachman, 1,649 Broadway, corner of 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Single; medium size; understands the business thoroughly; sober and reliable; disengaged on account of family giving up keeping horses; experienced city driver; first-class city reference. J. M., 120 East 63d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in every particular; careful city driver; first-class references for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Competent, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; strictly sober, honest, and capable. 48 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly reliable city driver; highly recommended, and ten years' best city references. Coachman, 215 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By sober, reliable man; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself useful. James, 406 West 31st St., in store.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—English; used to fine horses, carriages, and harness; make himself useful on gentleman's place. W. G. A., Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Dane as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; single; 35; best of references. A., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom with private family; best reference. Minogue, 582 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN and VALET.—By experienced young Englishman; thorough valet; willing and obliging; competent as butler; good references. C., 909 6th Av.; second flat.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young man; indoors; private family; can be highly recommended; six years' personal references. George, Box 48, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; excellent personal city references. J. M., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or FOOTMAN.—Age 23; thoroughly experienced; highest personal references. C., Box 186, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—English private family; understands all kinds housework; willing, obliging; city or country; best city reference. T. B., 158 East 49th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a respectable young man in a private family as useful man or second man; good reference. M. F., 821 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Nursery governess for a child nine years old; must speak English perfectly and be able to converse in German and French; highest references required. Call, 9 to 12, 644 Madison Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ADVERTISER, CONFIDENTIALLY EMployed, has extraordinary opportunities of making money; seeks acquaintance of lady or gentleman of means. Address NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Box 172 Times.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 39th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

$100 FOR 10 WORDS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES offers One Hundred Dollars for a phrase of ten words or less which shall more aptly express the distinguishing characteristics of THE NEW-YORK TIMES than "All the News That's Fit to Print," now displayed on the electric sign at Madison Square. That display reads as follows:

NEW-YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."
Sunday Magazine Supplement
Have You Seen It?

The announcement has attracted admiring attention from multitudes in the vicinity of Madison Square.

THE TIMES seeks a phrase more expressive of THE TIMES's policy of freedom from sensationalism; its appeal distinctively to the intelligent and the thoughtful; of the absence from its columns of revolting details of scandal, sickening chapters of crime, unfounded attacks on public men, and reckless assaults on private interests; of its distinction as a newspaper for the home, a newspaper that is progressive and enterprising, without being indecent or careless of the rights of others; of its newsy and entertaining qualities, while at the same time being clean and instructive; of its earnest endeavor to be the family paper of the Greater New-York, and of its position as a newspaper that upholds morality, inspires patriotism, and encourages good citizenship.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES will pay One Hundred Dollars for a phrase that will better convey this idea: "ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT," everything of human interest, but nothing except the truth.

Suggestions in competition for this prize of One Hundred Dollars should be sent on postal cards addressed to THE NEW-YORK TIMES. No other form of reply will be considered. The maximum number of words is ten, but if a striking phrase can be made in fewer words, so much the better.

The award will be made when an acceptable phrase is named.

Address

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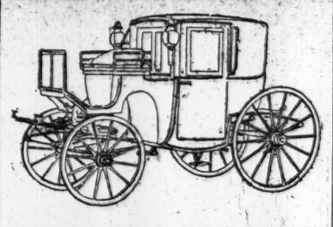

BROUGHAMS

And other Fall carriages in great variety.

Downey, Duncan & White,
(of the late J. B. Brewster & Co.)
Warerooms 487 and 489 5th Ave.

Factory, 143 W. 51st. Estimates for repairs promptly furnished.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

53RD ST., adjacent to 5th Avenue, four-story full-sized house, with butler's pantry extension, for sale cheap.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

NEAR MADISON AV., below 59th St., medium-sized four-story dwelling, with dining room extension. Price under $30,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE, in the 60's, four story, brown stone, full 20 ft. wide, butler's pantry extension. If bought at once, can be had under $50,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

IN THE FIFTIES, between 5th and 6th Avenues, a remodelled 21-foot dwelling; four story and basement. Three story extension. Immediate possession can be had if desired. $56,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

52ND ST., near 5th Av., medium-sized four-story dwelling, with dining room extension. Good condition. For sale to close estate. Price low to prompt purchaser.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

BELOW 50TH ST., within 200 ft. of 5th Avenue, medium-sized four-story dwelling; suitable for physician. $37,500.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
4 and 6 Warren St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT SALE,
WILBUR LARREMORE, ESQ., REFEREE.
The Choice and Valuable Properties
Nos. 1,375 and 1,377 Lexington Ave.,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 91ST STREET,
No. 124 East 92d Street,
and
No. 140 East 92d Street,
SOUTHWEST COR. LEXINGTON AV.
Also,
$4,000 ARION SOCIETY BONDS.
$12,800 YUENGLING BREWING CO. BONDS.
For maps, &c., apply to Simpson & Werner, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 15 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

UNFURNISHED.

Apartments to Let.

PEABODY.
102 and 104 Waverley Place.
8 rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator and hall service; rents $50 and $75 per month.
IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND.
136 to 142 West 16th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents $45 to $65 per month.
ST. CLEMENT.
365 West 23d St.
3, 4, and 5 rooms; steam heated and hall service; $25 to $55 per month.
ST. JOHN, WAVERLY AND CEDARHURST.
35 to 41 East 50th St.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents $45 to $75 per month.
ST. HONORE.
1,142 Madison Av.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents $50 to $65 per month.
223 and 227 West 135th St.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heated; rents $40 to $60 per month.
269 West 136th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water and gas ranges; rents $42 to $50

VOTES OF PROMINENT MEN

MAJOR McKINLEY WALKED TO THE POLLING PLACE.

Cast His Vote Without Any Display—Mr. Bryan Went to His Home From Omaha and Was Compelled to Swear in His Vote—The Enthusiasm of Admirers Induced the Candidate to Make a Final Speech of Thanks.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Major McKinley voted at 9 o'clock. He was accompanied to the polling place by his brother, Abner. They walked from the Major's home to Precinct B, in the First Ward, and the candidate's vote was registered as No. 230. Quite a number of voters were around the polling place when Major McKinley entered the booth. There was no demonstration of any character, and the candidate, after casting his vote, walked immediately to the home of his mother.

Major McKinley and his brother then drove back to the candidate's Market Street residence, where Major McKinley spent the day quietly receiving callers. He was in excellent health and spirits. He expressed himself as being very much pleased that the weather was so generally fair throughout the country, and declared that he expected a very large vote would be polled everywhere. The candidate was confident of success. Telegrams of the most encouraging nature poured into the McKinley residence over the special wires, and there were repeated calls for Major McKinley over the long-distance telephones. His friends were already beginning to congratulate him.

Mrs. McKinley was very much improved this morning, and is hopeful.

The Young Men's Sound-Money Club started out at 6 o'clock this morning, headed by the Grand Army Band, to make a tour of all the precincts of the city. They escorted their members to their respective voting places, and were joined by large numbers of Republicans everywhere, until the parade assumed large proportions. After all the members had voted, the club marched to the candidate's home and serenaded him. No speeches were made.

BRYAN SWEARS IN HIS VOTE.

Took Advantage of a Chance to Make a Fine Speech.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 3.—As William J. Bryan sat in the public dining room of the Paxton House, Omaha, this morning, eating his breakfast in company with Mrs. Bryan, he did not look like a man with an anxious mind. He slept well last night after the fatigues of his final day of campaigning, and was up at 7 o'clock. His breakfast was of the heartiest; his appearance bright and vigorous.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan drove in a carriage from the Paxton through chill, damp atmosphere, suggestive of snow, to the Union Station, where the candidate bought tickets for Mrs. Bryan and himself, shook hands with a few people who recognized him, and went aboard the Burlington train, leaving Omaha for Lincoln at 8:30 o'clock. Mrs. Bryan carried a box of flowers, presented at one of the meetings last night, while the candidate bore a bundle of souvenirs. They took seats in the regular chair car of the train.

No incidents occurred on the journey to Lincoln, which was reached at 10:15 o'clock. A brass band played "Home, Sweet Home," at the Lincoln station as the candidate stepped from the train, and the members of the Traveling Men's Silver Club and the Bryan Home Guards cheered lustily as he passed through the double line they had formed. The band started ahead, piping a lively air, the organization formed a guard of honor around Mr. Bryan's carriage, and in this order he was escorted to the City Clerk's office to swear in his vote.

The swearing-in process took a moment only, and Mr. Bryan, after getting his certificate, took his place in the procession again. Mrs. Bryan had gone home in the carriage taken at the Burlington station, and the candidate rode to the polling place in a fashionable trap to the air of "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me," played by the band.

The voting place for Precinct F of the Fifth Ward was in a fire engine house on F Street, near Fourteenth. Mr. Bryan entered it through the double line of those who took part in the parade, and, after having his registration certificate inspected, went into one of the uncurtained booths. A few minutes after 11 o'clock he came out with two folded slips of paper in his hand, and waited patiently until the status of two elderly voters could be ascertained. The Rev. Mr. Howe, the chaplain of the State Penitentiary, was Judge of Election there.

"William J. Bryan votes two," he called out to the clerks. This meant that Mr. Bryan voted on proposed Constitutional amendments as well as for the National Electors and the State ticket. He voted the straight Democratic and People's Independent ticket, the designation given the Democratic silver and Populist combination by the State courts. Just as he was depositing his ballots, one of the Republican challengers called on the people present, about fifty in number, to uncover out of respect to Mr. Bryan. Everybody bared his head, and, when word was passed to those outside that this had been done, they, too, took off their hats. Again, under escort of the band and the clubs, Mr. Bryan was taken to his house, on D Street. The crowd cheered as he ascended the steps of the dwelling, and, turning to the gathering, the candidate made a little speech of thanks.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "I have now done all that I can to insure success in the campaign, and for me there is nothing left but to await the returns. I want to thank the good friends who have been so kind and courteous in my leaving and my returning, that, whatever may be the result of this campaign, I shall always be able to say that my neighbors who agreed with me in political convictions did everything in their power to secure success at this election."

"I ask you now to manifest your further interest by giving so much of the remainder of this day as you can to getting the vote out and seeing to it that every one understands the form of ballot, so that no mistakes will be made. You understand that in this State, when they allowed the bolting Democrats to go on as Democrats, they did it in order to perpetrate a fraud upon the voters of this State. [Cries of "That's right!" and hisses.]

"It is the duty of all our people to defeat the fraud if they can by having people understand just how the ballot reads, so that each person can vote intelligently. All that we have asked in this campaign is that each citizen might be allowed to vote as he pleases, and when that is done we shall all abide the result, whatever it may be."

The organizations cheered with a will, and disbanded as Mr. Bryan entered his house.

WELL-KNOWN MEN AT THE POLLS.

Most of Them Cast Their Ballots Early in the Day.

There was, of course, interest in the casting of ballots by many notables. Mayor William L. Strong and his son were saluted by all when they went to the polling place at 980 Sixth Avenue, of the Eighth Election District of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, to vote. They were expeditious, and the Mayor facetiously charged one of the election officers with "coercion" when he asked him if he had done his duty.

When Chauncey M. Depew voted he was pointed out to several who did not know him as one of the chief orators in the campaign for honest money.

Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt voted Ballot 45 at the polling place of the Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District at 7:45 A. M.

John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany Hall, voted in the Twenty-fourth Election District of the Ninth Assembly District at 8:30 o'clock.

Congressman George B. McClellan voted at Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue just after the polls opened.

William P. St. John of the Popocratic Headquarters voted in the booth in East Thirty-fourth Street, near the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

William F. Sheehan, ex-Lieutenant Governor of this State, voted at 980 Sixth Avenue. He had the one hundred and sixty-fifth ballot out of a registry of 290.

Abram S. Hewitt voted at 268 Third Avenue at 9:45 o'clock.

William Brookfield and his two sons voted in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, with Hanson K. Flower, Joseph H. Choate, and Dr. William T. Bull.

In the Twenty-ninth Assembly District some of the voters were Thomas Byrnes, ex-Chief of Police; Isidor Wormser, Jr., James I. Harper, H. McK. Twombly, William Rockefeller, Washington E. Conner, Isaac N. Seligman, Albert R. Gallatin, Oswald Ottendorfer, Theodore Dwight, W. Bourke Cockran, Hermann Oelrichs, Collis P. Huntington, Vernon M. Brown, Col. Joel B. Erhardt, Elbridge T. Gerry, Police Commissioner Frederick Dent Grant, Charles S. Truax, John Jacob Astor, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, and Elihu Root.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who registered in the Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District as a resident in the Ashland House, decided not to try to cast a vote, the Corporation Counsel having informed him that he was not entitled to do so. He went to Virginia early yesterday morning.

Secretary of War Lamont voted yesterday in the Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, which is in the Twelfth Congressional District. He was registered from the Hoffman House. His voting place was in West Twenty-fourth Street, a few doors from Sixth Avenue.

Mr. Lamont voted early. He came to the Hoffman House on Monday. Yesterday morning he read the morning papers, and then at about 8:30 o'clock went to the polling place.

At the same place Dwight Lawrence, the Dean of the Republican "Sage Corps"; Nathaniel Paige, Gen. Charles C. Furlong, Hiram Hitchcock, and Tammany Leader John J. Scannell cast their ballots.

SHOT INTO THE CROWD.

David Brennan Badly Injured by an Enraged Fruit Vendor.

David Brennan, fourteen years old, of 507 West Forty-sixth Street, was shot last night in the arm by an Italian who keeps a fruit stand on the northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue. The only name that the Italian is known by is "Tony."

James Finnen, seventeen years old, of 525 West Forty-ninth Street told the following story: He had gone into the fruit stand to buy apples. He had hardly got inside when the door was slammed and locked by a crowd of hoodlums who passed. "Tony" was inside with him. They both attempted to force the door open without success.

"Tony" then broke the glass window with the butt of his revolver, put his arm through the opening, and fired in the direction the crowd had taken. Young Brennan, who happened to be passing, received the bullet in his left arm. It took a downward course and broke the arm, splintering the bone badly. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, and young Brennan was taken there.

RAN AWAY ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Charles H. Tweed's Children Have a Narrow Escape.

At 7:30 o'clock last night a horse attached to a hansom driven by John Kelly of 330 West Thirty-eighth Street bolted at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. The cab contained the two children of Charles H. Tweed, a lawyer residing at 12 East Thirty-sixth Street, who were on their way to Delmonico's to attend a children's fancy-dress ball.

The horse dashed down Fifth Avenue at an alarming speed. At Madison Square it dashed into the crowd, knocking down several persons. Opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel the runaway swerved in front of a cable car, and was thrown, upsetting the cab.

The driver and the children, who were in fancy costume, were thrown out, but escaped injury. The cab was smashed, but the horse was uninjured. The children were taken to Delmonico's by a policeman.

Warnings from Bishop Wigger.

Bishop Wigger preached at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City Heights, Monday night. He said the habit that Catholic parents had fallen into of sending their children to the public schools gave rise to great scandal. He expressed the hope that all parents guilty of this fault would by next Monday remove their children from the public and send them to the parochial schools, but he did not command them to do so. He also warned his hearers that they should not countenance a marriage ceremony performed by a layman. He also objected to Catholics marrying Protestants and marriages performed by Protestant ministers.

Aid Refused for a Wounded Man.

During an altercation last night at their home, at 431 West Thirtieth Street, William Simerson was stabbed in the right wrist by his brother-in-law, Nelson Bergman, the arteries being severed. Simerson went to H. Schwitzer's drug store, at 306 Ninth Avenue, and asked to have his wounds dressed, but the druggist refused on the ground that he had no legal right to do it. Simerson then staggered up Ninth Avenue to Thirty-seventh Street, where he fell to the sidewalk from loss of blood. He was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital, where his condition was pronounced serious.

Society for Political Study.

Mrs. Emily L. Wakeman read the paper at the regular weekly meeting of the Society for Political Study at the rooms of the society, 144 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The subject of the paper was "The Political History of the State of Connecticut." Miss Julia Wilson, a graduate of the University Law School, who has been admitted to the New-York bar, read a paper on "Constitutional Law." The Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford presided.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri will sail to-day on the White Star Line steamship Teutonic. Among other passengers are Lord and Lady Dunleath, H. C. Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Gordion Abbott, Robert Cox, M. P.; Thomas B. H. Cochrane, Lady Adela Cochrane, and J. Frank Raymond.

On the St. Louis of the American Line will be Mr. and Mrs. Leicester Holme, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Alexander, and James D. Reid, United States Consul at Dumfernline.

Washington Boy Missing.

The police were asked last night to send out a general alarm for John T. Clarke, a fifteen-year-old boy, who has been missing from his home in Washington, D. C., since last Saturday. The boy's grandfather, John Thompson, a clerk in the State Department, died last Thursday, and this, with young Clarke's disappearance, has prostrated the boy's mother. The boy is 5 feet 8 inches in height, has light complexion, with light-brown hair. He walks with a limp. When last seen he wore a black suit and black derby hat.

His Check Not Honored.

Frank H. Sutton, who said he was a newspaper reporter, living at 246 West Fifty-third Street, was arrested Monday night, charged with having given a worthless check for $4 to Bernard Conlan, a saloonkeeper at 1,097 Broadway. The check was drawn on the American Exchange Bank to Sutton's order, and signed by James Ford Johnson. When arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, a friend paid Conlan the $4 he had advanced to Sutton and the charge was withdrawn.

Disease and death often lurk in a continuously neglected cold, when it might be speedily eradicated with a few doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Men's Furnishings.

English Walking Gloves, $1.00 per pair.

Piqué Gloves, $1.00 per pair.

UNDERWEAR.

Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, Winter Weight, Full Regular Made, $1.50 Each.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

Patriotic Japanese Celebrate Mutsu Hito's Anniversary.

Patriotic Japanese of this city celebrated yesterday the forty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Mutsu Hito, Emperor of Japan. The present Emperor, who has witnessed the peaceful revolution by which his country freed itself from feudalism and became modern and free, was born in 1852, and has been on the throne for twenty-nine years.

There was no public demonstration by the Japanese, but prominent members of the colony in this city were entertained at a banquet by the new Consul, Sadazuchi Uchida, who arrived here on Monday, at the headquarters of the Japanese Club, 227 West Twenty-fifth Street. The banquet lasted from 3 to 6 in the afternoon. Among the more prominent guests were Mr. Morimura, the merchant of 539 Broadway; Yasukata Mural, a member of the firm of Morimura Brothers; K. Nagasaki, of the Yokohama Specie Bank; Zenjuro Horikoski, merchant, of 51 Greene Street, and Yesabro Wooyeno, merchant, of 540 Broadway.

The clubhouse and banquet hall were decorated with the Japanese flag, a red sun in a white field, and draped with strings of the national colors.

Mr. Uchida said that among Japanese the birthday of the Emperor is called "Tencho-setsu," and the Emperor is never called the Mikado, which was an old title, not used for several generations, but is known as "Tenno Hei-ka," which means his Imperial Majesty. "Tenno" is Emperor.

For three years, Mr. Uchida said, he was Consul of his Government in Seoul, the capital of Corea. He saw Marshal Yamagata march his conquering army through the capital on his way to the decisive victory of Ping Yang, witnessed the siege of the Corean palace, and, indeed, the entire war from beginning to end.

His predecessor here arrived in Yokohama the day he left on his new mission in New-York.

"Is the modernizing process still going on in Japan?" he was asked.

"Japan," he replied, "is almost thoroughly Europeanized. All the men, who are among the advanced classes, dress in European costume, and have as modern views of life as the most progressive people of any country. The women, however," he said, "still wear the old dress of the days of the Daimios."

"How about their progress?"

"They are advancing, too," although he was not very emphatic.

Mr. Uchida speaks English well, having learned it at the Imperial University of Tokio. He said that they are now teaching all boys destined for public life English, French, German, and Russian.

PRESIDENT CAPEN'S DEBTS.

No Assets to Meet Liabilities of More than $65,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—President Elmer L. Capen of Tufts College yesterday filed a schedule of his liabilities and assets in the Middlesex Insolvency Court, at East Cambridge.

President Capen was a voluntary petitioner in insolvency a week ago. According to the schedule filed, there are no assets whatever. He owes $65,531, the indebtedness being largely due to his indorsement of notes. The first meeting of the creditors will be held Nov. 12. There is security only on the following notes: Trustees of Tufts College, $1,000; Woonsocket National Bank, Woonsocket, R. I., $5,000; Nicholas Dwyer, College Hill, $1,700; G. A. Blaney, trustee, Boston, $3,200.

A Burly Tramp Thrashed.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—A burly tramp who attempted to force his way into the residence of George Anderson, at Bridgeborough, last night, thinking that Mrs. Anderson was alone, was severely dealt with by Mr. Anderson. The fellow had called at the house early in the evening, but Mrs. Anderson managed to close the door and frighten him away. Shortly after dark he returned and effected an entrance into the house by a rear door, and walked into the dining room, where he was confronted by Mr. Anderson, whom he kicked and knocked down. Anderson picked up a heavy oak chair and knocked the tramp insensible. At first it was thought that he had been killed, but he soon returned to consciousness. He was ordered to leave the town under penalty of being shot.

Claims a Large Estate.

MASPETH, L. I., Nov. 3.—If the story told by Antonio Segul, a drug clerk employed here, be true, he will soon be the possessor of an estate in Florida worth $2,000,000. Segul says that his father was a direct decendant of Father Antonio Segul, who settled in Florida about 1800, and became the possessor of a large estate, which was inherited by his father, and Segul says that he is now the only heir to it. The estate consists of about 3,000 acres of valuable land. Segul has taken steps to recover possession of it.

Schooner Disabled by a Barge.

The schooner Roger Drury, from Port Johnson for St. John, N. B., with a cargo of coal, reports having been run into while at anchor off Whitestone, L. I., at 4 o'clock yesterday by a barge in tow of the tug Aries, from New-York for New-London. The schooner had five timbers stove in on her port bow, and sustained other damage. The tug Aries will tow her to New-London, where repairs will be made.

Killed by Dynamite Explosion.

WALLACE, Idaho, Nov. 3.—At Burke, in a cabin near the lower end of the town, a dynamite explosion yesterday blew Thomas Corlett into fragments. The cause of the explosion remains a mystery. No reason for suicide is known. It is supposed to have been accidental, as he was known to keep explosives in the cabin.

A New Spanish Loan.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Madrid to The United Associated Presses says that Queen Regent Christina has signed a decree authorizing the contraction of a loan of 400,000,000 pesetas secured by Treasury bonds, and has also authorized the purchase of 5,000 kilogrammes of silver bullion in London.

Spain's Premier Ill.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—Premier Canovas del Castillo is suffering from a catarrhal affection which confines him to his house, and Cabinet councils are, consequently, suspended pending his recovery.

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

$7.25.

Fine Cloth Coat, narrow tucks front and back, sleeves tucked over the shoulders to correspond. Trimmed with fur.

One of many stylish cloaks to be found at the "Children's Store." Sizes, 2 to 4 yrs., from $2.50 to $10.00

60-62 West 23d St.

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

Three Republicans Arrested in Poughkeepsie Yesterday.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A record-breaking vote was cast in this city to-day. Voters got out early, and did but little splitting. The weather was pleasant, and the day passed off quietly, except that Democrats made charges that the Republicans were using a big corruption fund, and in three instances Republicans were arrested charged with buying voters in the First District of the First Ward.

Frank Cramer, a Republican, who is employed in the factory of J. Frank Hull, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was arrested on three distinct charges of bribery. The money used was turned over to Recorder Odell in connection with strong affidavits made by Bernard McCabe, Daniel McCabe, and John McCabe.

John Coulter, a Republican, on the Water Board pay roll, was arrested in the same district, and was charged by John Colleton with bribery in the Second District of the Seventh Ward.

Lawrence Murray, a Republican, also employed by the Water Board, was arrested for bribery on a sworn complaint made by Royal Porter.

The prisoners were released on bail furnished by State Committeeman Lewis H. Vail and President James E. Dutcher of the Board of Public Works. They will have a hearing before Recorder Odell to-morrow morning.

The last time Cramer was arraigned he was severely lectured by the Recorder, who told him that his repeated arrests had the flavor of defiance of the law and of the court, and that he wanted him to understand that he was charged with an infamous crime, and when he was released on bail it was with the implied agreement that he would avoid the semblance of evil.

FIGHT WITH A DESPERADO.

Policeman Flynn Wounds His Adversary Fatally.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 3.—Policeman Daniel S. Flynn fought a fearful battle with a desperate character named John H. Hanley, at 2 o'clock this morning. Hanley was prowling about a house and Flynn asked him what he was about. The man replied:

"I am here to settle some business with you. I have been looking for the chance for the last six months."

He then drew a revolver. Before Officer Flynn could make a move the desperado fired five shots at him. Flynn was struck by only one bullet, which entered his right arm. He at once drew his own revolver and returned the fusillade of bullets. The man was struck by only one of the bullets, which entered his left side, and he fell. Flynn then, weakened by the loss of blood from his wound, crawled to a signal box and sent in a call for the ambulance. Upon its arrival the two men were taken to the hospital. Hanley will die.

PECULIAR TRAIN ROBBERY.

Farm Hands Relieved of Valuables and Thrown Off the Cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—A most daring train robbery at about 6 o'clock this morning on the Great Northern Road near Anoka was reported to Superintendent of Police Smith about 10 o'clock this forenoon by several of the victims, whose appearance indicates rough treatment.

The train was a mixed freight, and one of the boxcars contained twenty-six harvest hands, who were on their way home from the North. All had money. When the train reached Anoka it was boarded by three men, who as soon as the train was under way robbed the harvest hands at the points of revolvers.

Two of the robbers held the passengers in abeyance while the third searched the men. After each man had been robbed he was commanded to jump from the train, and if he refused he was pushed or kicked off. As the train was going rapidly, it is feared that several of the men were killed. All who were at police headquarters were more or less injured.

THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

The President Has Made Several Additions to It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The President has issued an executive order directing that the regulations of the Navy Department governing the employment of labor at navy yards should not be changed without the approval of the Civil Service Commission. He has also placed the Ordnance Department at large in the classified service under the civil service rules. This adds about 2,100 employes to the classified service. He has also classified examiners in the Department of Justice, and excepted from examination attorneys or assistant attorneys in any department whose main duties are connected with the management of cases in court.

New-York Swindlers Arrested.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 3.—The police here this morning captured Rockwell and Hammond, New-York men, who claim to be manufacturers of neckwear. They came here a short time ago, and opened an office at 34 Wall Street. Agents were promised a good thing, and instructed to send $2 for samples. The swindlers came here from New-York every few days and obtained their mail. Mrs. M. Booth of 4,901 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, notified the local authorities of the game.

Worcester Plumbers Strike.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 3.—The journeymen plumbers belonging to the Plumbers' Union here struck yesterday for the discharge of all boys not regularly apprenticed, who had been employed as helpers more than one year. The journeymen contend that these boys, after serving as helpers two years or more, pick up enough of the trade to set up as non-union journeymen. The Master Plumbers' Association voted unanimously to stand by the boys.

An Aged Veteran Dead.

NORTH PELHAM, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Edward A. Patterson, aged eighty-seven, the oldest resident of this village, died at his home last night. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, serving under Gen. Zachary Taylor from 1845 until the close of the war, in 1848.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A COTERIE OF RUGS.

In one corner of our "Novelty Floor"—that wonderful Palace of Fantasies—is a rare gathering of Oriental Rugs.

Here the cunning of the handicraft that "inlays the broidered weft with flowery dyes" may be studied. In the old Persian and Turkish rugs, such exquisite patterns and delicious tints are found as will give the keynote for the most superb decorative schemes.

The loom of time has imparted to all the specimens as color glory mystical enough to satisfy even the "impressionistic" soul.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

To Run Between Charleston, S. C., and Foreign Ports.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3.—Arrangements were to-day perfected between the William Johnson & Co., Limited, Steamship Company of Liverpool and the South Carolina and Georgia Railway Company, to establish a line of steamers between Charleston, Liverpool, and other foreign ports. The first ship of the line will arrive in Charleston Dec. 1, and within a few days thereafter will be cleared for Liverpool with cotton and a general cargo.

Mr. C. H. Betts of Liverpool will be the general manager of the new company, and will henceforth make his home in Charleston.

The South Carolina and Georgia Railroad, which is one of the contracting parties in the enterprise, has formed a traffic arrangement, securing practically a through route to St. Louis, Kansas City, and the Mississippi Valley, and has completed a grain elevator here, with a capacity for handling 50,000 bushels of wheat daily. The purpose is to clear at least two ships a month from this port for Liverpool, Manchester, and other foreign cities.

ELOPEMENT AND TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Schreiber Carried Away Her Nephew and Killed Him.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Annie Schreiber, aged twenty-eight, and her nephew, a lad of fourteen years of age, eloped from their homes in this city. The elopement was in consequence of the discovery of a letter written by the young aunt to the boy Bruno Milke, for which she was upbraided by her husband. Mrs. Schreiber later left home, inducing the lad to accompany her, and leaving word for her husband that she intended to kill Bruno and herself. Word was sent to the police authorities and messages were dispatched in all directions.

This morning word was received by telephone from Elgin that the boy had been found dead on the sidewalk in front of 667 Wing Street, shot through the head and heart, and that the woman is now at the point of death in the Elgin Hospital, with bullet wounds in the eye and breast. The shooting was done with a revolver purchased in this city yesterday by the boy.

FINE ELECTION WEATHER.

Clear in All but a Few Sections of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Weather conditions to-day seem to have been generally favorable to the polling of a large vote throughout the country.

Georgia and Eastern Tennessee had rain and cloudy weather. In Texas a drizzling rain fell in the morning, but the afternoon was clearing.

North Dakota had the worst weather in the whole country. It had been snowing for three days, and after covering the ground with from five to ten inches of snow, it began thawing to-day, and it was almost impossible to travel. In the country the bad roads seemed disastrous to the free-silver vote, as its strength lay in the country. Elsewhere in the Northwest and the Middle West there was almost ideal election-day weather, and the same may be said of the Pacific slope, with the exception of parts of Oregon.

SKELETONS IN A CAVE.

Searcher Found Bones Believed to Have Been Left by Outlaws.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.—A young man named Drane was exploring a cave near Constantine, Breckinridge County, and at a depth of sixty-five feet he found a room ten or twelve feet square, and in it considerable deposits which had fallen from the top. In scratching around with sticks, he found seven human skulls, well preserved, and an eighth one, partly decayed. At least a barrel full of human bones was taken out. No attempt was made to see whether the deposits, which were three or four feet deep, contained any other skeletons. It is believed the bones were those of victims of John A. Murrell's gang.

KILLED HIMSELF AND WIFE.

Infidel Brick Manufacturer in Texas Was Insanely Jealous.

CORSICANA, Texas, Nov. 3.—At Blooming Grove Peter Hansen, a prosperous brick manufacturer, who was jealous of his wife, killed her with an axe, and then shot and killed himself.

Hansen was an infidel and was very quarrelsome. He left a letter stating why he killed his wife.

Shot Himself Instead of Rabbits.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 3.—Frank Hade of 155 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, accidentally shot himself in the foot while hunting rabbits here this morning. Hade was carrying his gun when he accidentally pulled the trigger and the entire charge of the gun went through his right foot. The injured man was taken to the Flushing Hospital, where it was thought that it will be necessary to amputate the injured member.

Fleet's Sanity Questioned.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Nov. 3.—Harry Fleet, who recently broke into the office of Justice Henderson, was taken to-day to the county jail to await examination as to his sanity. It is now believed that the silverware that he attempted to dispose of at Cold Spring Harbor belonged to his dead wife.

Suicide of Exiled French Count.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 3.—Francisco de Gissack, aged sixty-seven years, blew out his brains here this morning on account of financial troubles. He was born in Gissack, France, and inherited the title of Count. He was exiled thirty-two years ago on account of political troubles. For several years he had been teaching in this city.

Arrested for Building a Bonfire.

William McLoughlin, eight years old, of 200 West Fifty-fifth Street, was arrested last night for building a bonfire in Fifty-fifth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, and tearing down fences built around a vacant house in the same block.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

Our text, this morning, is hats—election hats—and we'd like to divide our discourse under ten thousand heads.

Our $3 Derby is better even than gold, for while gold passes everywhere for its face value, it passes everywhere for five dollars.

There's the same premium on our $6 Silk Hat. It looks as good as the $8 hat, because it is as good.

No charge for name or style, see.

Fancy Vests for the Horse Show; very "swell."
Our "Marlborough" Surtout Overcoat is full of style.
See our $15 Top Coat before you buy.
Novelties in Boys' Top Coats and Reefers.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
Fancy Suspenders, fine web, kid ends, 35c.
Try a pair of our dollar gloves.
Prompt attention to out of town orders.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

HANKINSON

STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS.
Altering, Relaying, &c. 15 East 27th St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

May Irwin's genius for singing darky songs was not inherited, it was not even acquired—it came to her, and seems to be almost a part of herself, so she says. People have thought that she must be a Southern mowan, but she comes from the antipodes of the South, and she had not even sung there before she took up this special line of work. Her home was in Canada, and her family was English. "But I love the music of the colored people better than any other," says Miss Irwin, "and I always hear it whenever I have the opportunity. I love the colored people—those from the South, not the Northern darkies. I always have them about me as servants, and it is strange, but almost all of my friends are Southern people." Her maid who attends her always at the theatre is a fine looking colored woman. Miss Irwin has her taste for negro melodies gratified through the efforts of an ardent admirer of hers, named Cooley. Cooley is the colored boy of Charles E. Trevathan, who wrote the "New Bully." Besides his admiration for Miss Irwin, and the manners of a gentleman, Cooley has a talent for the mandolin. "I never liked the mandolin," Miss Irwin says, "until I heard Cooley play it, but—." There is no more to say after that. So Cooley and his mandolin and any good colored singers he can come across anywhere are always taken to entertain Miss Irwin, and they have an appreciative auditor. Mr. Trevathan has written two new darky songs that are to come out in her new play.

***

It was an act of chivalry which would compare with those of the Middle Ages, but there was much more of the element of self-sacrifice in it. It was in Brooklyn. It was about 7:30 o'clock Monday evening, and they boarded the elevated train of the Fifth Avenue line at Union Street. He was a fine-looking young man, not more than thirty, wearing a McKinley button, and she was a dirty, shabby, stout, red-faced woman of perhaps fifty, carrying a large bundle. To say that she was under the influence of liquor would be stating the case mildly. She was drunk, very drunk. "That's the smoking car," said the gateman, as the ill-assorted couple entered the last car on the train. "That's all right," answered the man, as he seated the woman and took a seat himself on the opposite side of the car. The woman could hardly sit straight, but she furtively eyed her attendant, as if wondering if she could depend upon him for further help. "Your charge seems to need attention," said an older man, as the woman nodded, almost falling. "Yes," answered the young man, as if relieved at being given a chance to explain. "I hate like thunder to make a great show of myself, but I found her coming up the stairs, and I did not know as she would get up alone. She says she is going to Navy Street. That is where I am going, and I'll see that she gets there all right." At Bridge Street the gateman helped the woman off the train, and her escort again took her under his care. To reach Navy Street it was necessary for them to board another train and ride several blocks to another station. Presumably the young man conducted his charge to her place of destination. They were together as the Fifth Avenue train pulled out of the station. "Well, she's in good hands," said the gateman, as he turned away, and there was an accent of respect in his tones.

***

The day after election returns from the soda fountains will be interesting. Those in the neighborhood of stations where the election returns were read began their preparations the night before. These showed a belief that the crowd would be hot as well as thirsty. Nothing hot could be obtained even then, as all space was given up to additional supplies of ice. The ordinary supply of syrups was more than doubled, and all hands were pressed into service. "Why, we used more than seventy-eight gallons of syrup between 5 o'clock at night and 4 the next morning at the time of the naval parade," they said at one of the large drug stores not far from the New-York end of the Brooklyn Bridge. "That means forty-eight glasses of soda or phosphate for every gallon."

***

There is a health food show woman in Boston just now who is taking the name of the New-York public in vain. Now, New-York is said by Dr. Depew and a large and widely experienced number of diners out to be the home of the most refined culinary tastes in the world. Notwithstanding this fact, a woman with a mixture which she calls peppermint ice cream has gone from New-York to Boston, where she tells the Boston people that New-York women are now eating nothing but this same peppermint ice cream. "They rave over it," she says, with enthusiasm—adding, parenthetically, "especially the women living a little out of New-York." That is a saving clause, but it is evident that Boston women have too well-developed intellectual qualities to believe any of the fabrication. The Boston women will not touch the stuff. The health-food-peppermint-ice-cream-woman says with dismay that this is merely because they are jealous and disdain the flavor of peppermint, when it is known to be a New-York dish. That is adding insult to injury. There are times when women should and will stand together for the honor of their sex. A Boston woman has written to a New-York woman, telling the whole story, and now it is likely that that health-food-peppermint-ice-cream-woman will not receive a pleasant reception in either city.

***

Workers in the home settlements in the tenement-house districts have had some difficulty in their work of finding employment for women they wish to aid who are too delicate to scrub and clean. Recently they have solved the difficulty by having them taught the art of hairdressing. Where a woman possesses a certain amount of refinement sufficient to make her presence acceptable in the houses of cultivated people, she takes up the work readily, becomes expert, and makes a comfortable living for herself and her children.

***

The further investigations are carried the more evident it becomes that the cat occupies an important place in society. Skowhegan is one of the indispensables. Skowhegan belongs to Will Carleton, the poet and author, and makes his home on Greene Avenue, in Brooklyn. It might better be said, perhaps, that Mr. Carleton and his household belong to Skowhegan—his catship seems to incline to that opinion, but it all depends upon the point of view from which you look at the subject. Skowhegan is a handsome gray Persian cat. He subsists principally upon a milk diet, which is due undoubtedly to the fact that he came from the prohibition State of Maine. Skowhegan was the name of the town, and it was from his native place that he was named. Skowhegan has long, soft fur, which gives him a shaggy appearance, and a big bushy tail, which he waves haughtily. He is at times affectionate, but more often treats his adopted family with disdain. His affectionate feelings appear to be governed by his moods. If he has moments of homesickness he yields to the softer emotions; at other times he is calmly cool. This may be because Skowhegan has a grievance. Skowhegan is too long a name for common use—he is called "Skow" for short.

***

A young woman writer who recently lost over a year's time and a large share of the savings of several years through a severe case of nervous prostration found that the cause was not overwork, but astigmatism. It was one of the most serious forms of the disease, her physician said, that he had seen. "I should have worn glasses when I was a child," the young woman says. "All my nervous mannerisms, they say now, have been due all my life to a nervous condition produced by my eyes."

***

Yesterday may have been a pleasant holiday for people not interested in politics, but it would not seem so. There was not a place in the city where the essence of politics was not standing out in all directions.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Claude Berthlon, eight years old, of 429 Fifth Avenue, who fell from the reservoir at Bryant Park Monday, died yesterday.

—Everitt Trenly, a roofer who lives at 169 Fourth Avenue, while making repairs on the roof of the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, yesterday, fell to the ground, and died shortly afterward.

—The Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Athletic Association will give a reception Saturday evening, Dec. 19, in the armory at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Athletic games and bicycle races will be the features of the entertainment.

New-Jersey.

—An oil stove exploded in Peter Freitag's kitchen, 76 Bright Street, Jersey City, yesterday, but no one was injured.

—The Merchants' Protective Association of Jersey City has adopted resolutions calling on the authorities to close all stores on Sunday.

—The Hudson County Board of Elections remained in session until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in order to secure to every one the right to vote. During the day they issued 125 certificates to persons who had been unable to register.

—The Hudson County Board of Health has received a complaint from Dr. W. W. Varick that Dr. Samuel G. Gilmer is practicing medicine at

Wednesday
November 4-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ELECTIONS IN ALL STATES

WERE HELD TO CHOOSE MEMBERS OF ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Twenty-nine States Elected State Officers—Forty-two Chose Representatives in Congress—Fusion in Many Parts of the Country—Candidates for All Offices in the Country Which Were Voted for at This Time.

Elections have been held in all the States for Presidential Electors, of which there are 447 all told. Representatives in Congress are elected in all the States except Maine, Oregon, and Vermont, which have already chosen their delegations to the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Twenty-nine States vote for State officers. Thirty-one States have elected members of the Legislature, and eighteen of these will choose United States Senators.

Constitutional amendments have been voted on in several States.

Fusion had been effected between the Democrats and Populists in all but thirteen States on the Electoral ticket, and in fifteen States this was extended to the Congressional candidates, wholly or in part.

The Territories have elected Delegates to Congress.

The basis of fusion in States where it has been effected, the votes of the States at the two last Presidential elections, and at the State election in 1894 in most instances, the present Representatives in Congress, with the vote for each candidate in each district in the country, the officers to be voted for in each particular State, the candidates for Congress, of all parties in all the States, the candidates for the Legislature in New-York, and a designation of those States where the present election involves a Legislature which chooses a United States Senator, are given, as follows:

ALABAMA.

Eleven Electoral Votes.

No fusion.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888	117,320	57,197	.....	593
In 1892	138,138	9,197	85,181	239

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894	110,875	.....	83,292	...

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	R. H. Clarke, Dem.	6,314	4,416
	G. C. Sibley, Pop.	1,898	
2.	J. F. Stallings, Dem.	9,728	4,404
	J. D. Gardner, Rep.	5,324	
3.	G. P. Harison, Dem.	10,719	5,008
	William C. Robinson, Pop.	5,713	
4.	G. A. Robbins, Dem.	10,494	3,088
	William F. Aldrich, Rep.	7,406	
5.	*James E. Cobb, Dem.	10,651	748
	A. F. Goodwyn	9,903	
6.	J. H. Bankhead, Dem.	5,721	3,099
	J. B. Sanford, Pop.	2,622	
	Benj. M. Long, Rep.	1,914	
7.	M. W. Howard, Pop.	6,838	3,386
	W. H. Druson, Dem.	3,452	
8.	Joseph Wheeler, Dem.	8,901	2,427
	Lee Crandall, Pop.	6,474	
9.	O. W. Underwood, Dem.	7,319	1,163
	J. H. Aldrich, Rep.	6,153	

*In the Fifth District Cobb was unseated.

Alabama elects Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

Dist.
1. Frank H. Threat, Rep.
   George W. Taylor, Nat. Dem.
2. Jesse F. Stallings, Dem.
   Thomas H. Clarke, Nat. Dem.
3. Henry D. Clayton, Dem.
   E. C. Jackson, Pop.
   G. L. Comer, Nat. Dem.
4. William F. Aldrich, Rep.
   Thomas S. Plowman, Dem.
   J. E. Golson, Pop.
   Edmond H. Dryer, Nat. Dem.
5. Willis M. Brewer, Dem.
   Albert T. Goodwyn, Pop.
6. J. H. Bankhead, Dem.
   G. W. Youngblood, Pop.
   A. S. Vandegraff, Nat. Dem.
7. James J. Curtis, Rep.
   W. L. Bullock, Dem.
   Milford H. Howard, Pop.
   George H. Parker, Nat. Dem.
8. Oscar W. Hundley, Rep.
   Joseph Wheeler, Dem.
   W. W. Day, Pop.
   W. W. Callahan, Nat. Dem.
   W. W. Catchings, Nat. Dem.
9. Oscar W. Underwood, Dem.
   Gratton B. Crowe, Pop.
   Archibald Lawson, Nat. Dem.

ARKANSAS.

Eight Electoral Votes.

Fusion. Five Democrats and three Populists on the Bryan Electoral ticket.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	U. Lab.	Pro.
In 1888	85,962	58,752	10,612	612
In 1892	87,057	46,359	*11,831	113

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	U. Lab.	Pro.
In 1894	74,809	26,035	24,541	1,551

*Populist included.

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, WITH VOTE IN 1894:

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	Philip D. McCulloch, Jr., Dem.	6,025	4,726
	M. R. Coffman, Pop.	1,299	
2.	John S. Little, Dem.	5,097	5,009
	Norris, Pop.	88	
3.	Thomas C. McRae, Dem.	5,993	5,993
	No opposition.		
4.	William L. Terry, Dem.	6,299	4,035
	Patrick Raleigh, Rep.	2,264	
	J. H. Cherry, Pop.	1,557	
5.	Hugh A. Dinsmore, Dem.	7,533	2,557
	T. J. Hunt, Rep.	4,976	
	W. M. Peel, Pop.	759	
6.	Robert Mill, Dem.	6,439	3,286
	Harry C. Myers, Rep.	3,153	

Arkansas elects Representatives in Congress. It elected State officers Sept. 7. The vote was, for Governor, Jones, (Dem.) 91,124; Remmel, (Rep.,) 35,836; Files, (Pop.,) 13,980; Miller, (Pro.,) 742. The candidates for Congress are:

Dist.
1. Philip D. McCulloch, Jr., Dem.
2. Charles D. Neavis, Rep.
   John S. Little, Dem.
3. J. B. Friedheim, Rep.
   Thomas C. McRae, Dem.
   J. B. Friedheim, Rep.
4. C. C. Waters, Rep.
   W. L. Terry, Dem.
5. Hugh A. Dinsmore, Dem.
6. B. F. Bodenhamer, Rep.
   S. Brundidge, Dem.
   Homer Prince, Pop.

CALIFORNIA.

Nine Electoral Votes.

Fusion. Five Democrats and four Populists on the Bryan Electoral ticket; Democrats have four and Populists three of the candidates for Congress.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
In 1888	117,729	124,816	.....	5,761
In 1892	118,151	118,027	25,311	8,096

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
In 1894	111,944	110,738	51,304	10,561

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	John A. Barham, Rep.	15,101	1,531
	Thomas J. Geary, Dem.	13,570	
	Robert F. Grigsby, Pop.	7,246	
	J. R. Gregory, Pro.	790	
2.	Grove L. Johnson, Rep.	19,302	3,570
	A. Caminetti, Dem.	15,732	
	B. Cornell, Pop.	8,946	
	E. Biggs, Pro.	866	
3.	Samuel G. Hilborn, Rep.	15,575	2,692
	Warren B. English, Dem.	13,193	
	W. A. Vann, Pop.	5,162	
	L. B. Scranton, Pro.	637	
4.	James G. Maguire, Dem.	14,748	4,963
	Thomas B. Shannon, Rep.	9,785	
	B. K. Collier, Pop.	5,627	
	Joseph Powell, Pro.	388	
5.	Eugene F. Loud, Rep.	13,370	4,995
	Joseph P. Kelly, Dem.	8,384	
	James Denman, Ind. Dem.	6,811	
	James T. Rogers, Pop.	7,820	
	Robert Summers, Pro.	866	
6.	James McLachlan, Rep.	18,746	7,053
	George S. Patton, Dem.	11,693	
	W. C. Bowman, Pop.	9,764	
	J. E. McComas, Pro.	2,120	
7.	William W. Bowers, Rep.	18,434	6,323
	W. H. Alford, Dem.	12,111	
	J. L. Gilbert, Pop.	10,719	
	W. H. Somers, Pro.	1,669	

California elects a Lieutenant Governor and Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
John C. Lynch, Rep.
William F. Jeter, Dem.
I. M. Glass, Nat.
James Andrew, Soc. Lab.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—

Dist.
1. John A. Barham, Rep.
   Fletcher A. Cutter, Fus.
   George Wilfred Monteith, Pop.
   B. F. Taytor, Pro.
   S. Hilton, Nat. Pro.
2. Grove L. Johnson, Rep.
   Marion De Vries, Fus.
   Charles F. McGlashan, Pop.
   F. E. Coulter, Pro.
   William Shafter, Nat. Pro.
3. Samuel G. Hilborn, Rep.
   Warren B. English, Fus.
   ——— Kell, Dem.
   William Shafer, Pro.
   John H. Eustice, Soc. Lab.
4. Thomas B. O'Brien, Rep.
   James G. Maguire, Dem.
   Joseph Rowell, Pro.
   E. T. Kingsley, Soc. Lab.
   Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel, (Spreckels.)
5. Eugene F. Loud, Rep.
   Joseph P. Kelly, Dem.
   A. B. Kinne, Fus.
   Henry Danial, Soc. Lab.
   Julius Kahn, Ind.
   T. H. Lawson, Nat. Pro.
6. James McLachlan, Rep.
   Charles A. Barlow, Dem. and Pop.
   Henry C. Needham, Pro.
   Job Harriman, Soc. Lab.
7. William W. Bowers, Rep.
   C. H. Castle, Dem. and Pop.
   William H. Carlson, Ind.
   J. W. Webb, Pro.

An amendment will be voted on extending the suffrage to women. A Legislature will be chosen, (one-half the Senate,) which will elect a United States Senator to succeed George C. Perkins, Rep.

COLORADO.

Four Electoral Votes.

Fusion. Two Democrats, one Populist, and one Silver Republican on the Bryan Electoral ticket.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	U. Lab.	Pro.
In 1888	37,567	50,774	2,191	2,191
In 1892	*53,584	36,620	.....	1,687

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
In 1894	8,337	93,502	74,894	4,250

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	John F. Shafroth, Rep.	47,710	12,487
	Lafe Pence, Pop.	34,223	
	Robert H. Rhodes, Pro.	2,405	
	John T. Bottom, Dem.	1,847	
2.	John C. Bell, Pop.	47,703	5,334
	Thomas M. Brown, Rep.	42,369	
	W. A. Rice, Pro.	2,032	
	G. O. Pearce, Ind. Lab.	157	

Colorado elects a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Instruction, Attorney General, and two Regents. The candidates are:

FOR GOVERNOR—
George W. Allen, Rep.
Alva Adams, Dem. and Silver Fusion.
Monroe G. Bailey, Pop. and Sil. Fusion.
W. A. Marsh, Pro.
Davis H. Waite, Middle Road Pop.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
Hosea Townsend, Rep.
Jared L. Brush, Dem. and Sil. Rep.
William S. Lee, Pop. and Silver.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—
Edwin Price, Rep.
H. S. Whipple, Dem. and Silver Rep.
Frank S. Kratzer, Pop. and Silver.

FOR AUDITOR—
George S. Adams, Rep.
John W. Lowell, Dem. and Sil. Rep.
George Seaver, Pop. and Silver.

FOR TREASURER—
James H. Barlow, Rep.
George H. Kephart, Dem. and Sil. Rep.
Horace G. Clark, Pop. and Silver.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION—
Mrs. Ione F. Hanna, Rep.
Miss Grace E. Patton, Dem. and Sil. Rep.
L. S. Cornell, Pop. and Silver.
George J. Blakeley, Mid. Road Pop.

FOR REGENTS—
Charles Caverno, Rep.
Gustavus Kreuzke, Rep.
Will J. Orange, Dem. and Sil. Rep.
O. J. Pfeiffer, Dem. and Sil. Rep.
Miss Ada McElroy, Pop. and Sil.
John M. Cochran, Pop. and Sil.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—
Alexander Gullett, Rep.
Byron L. Carr, Dem. and Sil. Rep.
N. C. Miller, Pop. and Sil.
John McAndrews, Mid. Road Pop.

FOR CONGRESS—

Dist.
1. Thomas E. McClelland, Rep.
   John F. Shafroth, Fusion.
2. Thomas R. Hoffmire, Rep.
   John C. Bell, Dem. and Fusion.

Colorado will elect a Legislature which will choose a Senator to succeed Henry M. Teller, (Silver Rep.)

CONNECTICUT.

Six Electoral Votes.

Fusion. Five Democrats and one Populist on the Bryan Electoral ticket.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888	74,920	74,584	240	4,231
In 1892	82,380	77,013	968	3,999

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894	66,287	83,975	1,546	2,310

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	E. Stevens Henry, Rep.	20,322	5,207
	Lewis Sperry, Dem.	15,115	
	J. Goodacre, Pop.	459	
	F. G. Platt, Pro.	593	
	Taylor, Soc.-Labor	210	
2.	Nehemiah D. Sperry, Rep.	28,749	6,928
	J. P. Pigott, Dem.	21,821	
	H. C. Baldwin, Pop.	693	
	D. U. Griffin, Pro.	599	
	Thornton, Soc.-Labor	471	
3.	Charles A. Russell, Rep.	12,095	3,048
	C. G. Beckwith, Dem.	9,047	
	W. R. Dennison, Pro.	477	
	J. C. Vallette, Pop.	150	
4.	Ebenezer J. Hill, Rep.	24,012	5,453
	R. E. De Forest, Dem.	18,559	
	W. R. Miles, Pro.	447	
	W. Sardam, Pop.	284	
	McDonald, Soc.-Lab.	173	

Connecticut elects this year a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Controller, also four Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

FOR GOVERNOR—
Lorin A. Cooke, Rep.
Joseph B. Sargent, Dem.
Joel A. Sperry, Nat. Dem.
Edward G. Manchester, Pro.
John A. Norton, Soc.-Lab.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
James D. Dewell, Rep.
S. Ashbell Crandall, Dem.
William W. Hyde, Nat. Dem.
C. E. Steele, Pro.
Edwin Chatfield, Soc.-Lab.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—
Charles Phelps, Rep.
Hanier S. Cummings, Dem.
Wilson Belcher, Nat. Dem.
W. L. Chamberlain, Pro.
F. Serrad, Soc.-Lab.

FOR TREASURER—
Charles W. Grosvenor, Rep.
Asa M. Ross, Dem.
George H. Hoyt, Nat. Dem.
George B. Fenner, Pro.
Henry Laine, Soc.-Lab.

FOR CONTROLLER—
Benjamin P. Mead, Rep.
Edwin M. Ripley, Dem.
Hobart W. Curtis, Nat. Dem.
A. C. Barton, Pro.
Joseph Powell, Soc.-Lab.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—

Dist.
1. E. Stevens Henry, Rep.
   Joseph P. Tuttle, Dem.
   E. Henry Hyde, Nat. Dem.
   Samuel Joseph, Soc.-Lab.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Yours very truly
W. McKinley

William McKinley, Jr., was born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1843. He was of Revolutionary stock. He was educated at Poland Academy and Allegheny College. He went to the front with the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers in 1861, and fought in the West Virginia and Shenandoah campaign, rising from the ranks to Captain, and being brevetted Major by President Lincoln for gallant service in the field.

He served on the staffs of Gens. Hayes, Crook, Hancock, and Carroll, and was mustered out with his regiment in July, 1865. He then studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1867, when he settled at Canton. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Stark County in 1869. He was elected to Congress in 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, and 1888, but was defeated in 1890. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1891, and again in 1893.

Major McKinley was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the last Congress in which he served.

2. Nehemiah D. Sperry, Rep.
   Austin B. Fuller, Dem.
   H. Halton Wood, Nat. Dem.
   F. L. Wooster, Pro.
   Timothy Sullivan, Soc.-Lab.
3. Charles A. Russell, Rep.
   J. T. Fanning, Dem.
   Henry L. Hammond, Nat. Dem.
4. Ebenezer J. Hill, Rep.
   Michael J. Houlihan, Dem.
   Morris N. Seymour, Nat. Dem.
   William P. Bradley, Pro.
   Howard McDonald, Soc.-Lab.

Connecticut elects a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Orville H. Platt, Rep.

DELAWARE.

Three Electoral Votes.

No fusion. Populists indorse the regular Bryan Electors.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.
In 1888	16,414	12,073	400
In 1892	18,581	18,077	565

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.
In 1894	18,657	19,882	378

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS WITH VOTE IN 1894:
AT LARGE.

	Vote.	Plu.
Jonathan S. Willis, Rep.	19,789	1,297
Samuel Bancroft, Jr., Dem.	18,492	
W. W. Bullock, Pro.	584	

Delaware elects a Governor and one Congressman. The candidates are:

FOR GOVERNOR—
John C. Higgins, Rep.
Ebe W. Tunnell, Dem. and Nat. Dem.
Daniel Green, Pro.
John H. Hoffecker, Union Rep.
Levin I. Handy, Sing. Tax.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS:
Robert G. Houston, Rep.
Levin Irving Handy, Dem.
Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., Nat. Dem.
Jonathan S. Willis, Ind. Rep.
William Farles, Pro.

Delaware elects a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator to fill a vacancy.

FLORIDA.

Four Electoral Votes.

No fusion. Democrats and Populists have separate Electoral tickets.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888	39,561	26,657	....	423
In 1892	30,143	....	4,843	570

VOTE OF THE STATE AT CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894	21,608	....	4,469	....

The Republicans had no ticket in the field in 1892.

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	Stephen M. Sparkman, Dem.	12,379	10,234
	D. L. McKinnon, Pop.	2,135	
2.	Chester M. Cooper, Dem.	9,229	6,895
	M. Atkinson, Pop.	2,334	

Florida elects Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

Dist.
1. E. K. Nichols, Rep.
   *Stephen M. Sparkman, Dem.
   J. C. Green, Pro.
2. J. N. Stripling, Rep.
   Robert W. Davis, Dem.
   Daniel G. Ambler, Nat. Dem.
   W. R. Peterson, Pop.

GEORGIA.

Thirteen Electoral Votes.

No fusion, but Populists are supporting Bryan.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888	100,499	40,446	136	1,808
In 1892	129,386	48,305	42,939	988

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894	121,049	96,888	....	....

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	Rufus E. Lester, Dem.	14,328	8,913
	Brown, Pop.	5,415	
2.	Benjamin E. Russell, Dem.	8,703	3,623
	William E. Smith, Pop.	5,080	
3.	Charles F. Crisp, Dem.	8,503	5,935
	George B. White, Pop.	2,568	
4.	Charles L. Moses, Dem.	10,291	2,607
	Carey Thornton, Pop.	7,684	
5.	L. F. Livingston, Dem.	7,393	2,351
	Robert Todd, Pop.	5,042	
6.	Charles L. Bartlett, Dem.	11,008	5,563
	W. S. Whitaker, Pop.	6,045	
7.	John W. Maddox, Dem.	10,145	1,562
	William H. Felton, Pop.	8,583	
8.	Thomas G. Lawson, Dem.	10,586	3,153
	—— Carter, Pop.	7,433	
9.	Farish C. Tait, Dem.	14,551	4,005
	J. A. Twitty, Pop.	10,546	
10.	James C. C. Black, Dem.	10,193	1,556
	Thomas E. Watson, Pop.	8,637	
11.	Henry G. Turner, Dem.	8,163	3,024
	W. S. Johnson, Pop.	5,139	

Georgia elects Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

Dist.
1. Joseph F. Doyle, Rep.
   Rufus E. Lester, Dem.
   George H. Miller, Pop.
2. J. E. Peterson, Rep.
   James M. Griggs, Dem. Silver.
   John A. Sibley, Pop.
3. B. F. Smith, Rep.
   Elijah B. Lewis, Dem.
   S. S. Montgomery, Pop.
4. W. Charles Adamson, Dem.
   Carey J. Thornton, Pop.
5. J. C. Hendrix, Rep.
   Leonidas F. Livingston, Dem.
   William Peek, Pop.
   Thomas R. R. Cobb, Ind.
6. Charles L. Bartlett, Dem.
   A. A. Murphy, Pop.
7. W. L. Massey, Rep.
   John W. Maddox, Dem.
   J. W. McGarrity, Pop.
8. W. Patrick Henry, Rep.
   William M. Howard, Dem.
9. H. P. Farrow, Rep.
   Farish C. Tait, Dem.
   Thomas E. Winn, Pop.
10. William H. Fleming, Dem.
    John T. West, Pop.
11. William G. Brantley, Dem.
    Ben Milliken, Pop.

IDAHO.

Three Electoral Votes.

Fusion. Two Democrats and one Populist on the Electoral ticket; Populists have the candidate for Congress.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1892	....	8,599	10,520	288

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894	7,057	10,208	7,121	205

The Democrats supported the Populist Electors in 1892.

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

	Vote.	Plu.
At large, Edgar Wilson, Rep.	10,383	2,836
James Gunn, Pop.	7,547	
James M. Ballentine, Dem.	5,834	
Boone, Proh.	173	

Idaho elects a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Insurance, Supreme Court Justice, Mine Inspector, and Representative in Congress. The candidates are:

FOR GOVENOR—
David B. Budlong, Rep.
Frank Steunenberg, Dem. and Silver Rep.
M. F. Fowler, Proh.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
Vincent Bierbower, Rep.
E. B. True, Dem. and Silver Rep.
C. C. Fuller, Pop.
H. C. McFarland, Proh.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—
John A. Bagley, Rep.
Robert E. McFarland, Dem. and Pop.
George M. Parsons, Silver Rep.
W. A. Hall, Proh.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—
Isaac W. Garrett, Rep.
George J. Lewis, Pop. and Dem.
Charles Davron, Silver Rep.
W. J. Boone, Proh.

FOR AUDITOR—
Elmore A. McKenna, Rep.
James H. Anderson, Pop. and Dem.
Paul Cann, Proh.

FOR TREASURER—
Frank C. Ramsey, Rep.
George H. Stover, Dem. and Pop.
Timothy Regan, Dem. and Silver Rep.
I. P. Marcellius, Proh.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE—
Charles A. Foresman, Rep.
Lewis Anderson, Pop. and Dem.
M. F. Cawley, Silver Rep.
T. H. Barton, Proh.

FOR SUPREME JUSTICE—
Drew W. Standrad, Rep.
Ralph P. Quarles, Dem. and Pop.
Edgar Wilson, Silver Rep.

FOR MINE INSPECTOR—
Theodore Brown, Rep.
B. F. Hastings, Dem. and Silver Rep.
David Farmer, Proh.

FOR CONGRESS—
John T. Morrison, Rep.
James Gunn, Pop.
W. E. Borah, Silver Rep.
James T. Smith, Proh.

Idaho elects a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator to succeed George L. Shoup, Rep.

ILLINOIS.

Twenty-four Electoral Votes.

Fusion. Twenty Democrats and four Populists are on the Bryan Electoral ticket. Populists and Democrats have fused in two Congressional districts, and are united on the State ticket.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888	348,371	370,475	7,134	21,703
In 1892	426,281	390,288	22,207	25,870

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894	322,459	455,886	59,793	19,487

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	J. rFank Aldrich, Rep.	33,902	21,047
	Max Dembufsky, Dem.	12,854	
	Howard S. Taylor, Pop.	5,996	
	William H. Craig, Proh.	667	
	W. S. McComas, A. P. A.	289	
2.	William Larimer, Rep.	21,194	4,342
	John J. Hannahand, Dem.	16,852	
	John Z. White, Pop.	8,484	
3.	*Hugh R. Belknap, Rep.	15,325	31
	Lawrence McGann, Dem.	15,356	
	John B. Clarke, Pop.	3,945	
4.	Charles W. Woodman, Rep.	14,017	3,379
	Frank Lawler, Ind. Dem.	10,638	
	T. E. Ryan, Dem.	8,801	
	Patrick J. Minster, Pop.	2,812	
	J. Simmington, Proh.	395	
5.	George E. White, Rep.	18,732	3,851
	Edward T. Noonan, Dem.	14,875	
	Charles G. Dixon, Pop.	4,143	
6.	Edward D. Cooke, Rep.	17,602	2,169
	Julius Goldzier, Dem.	15,433	
	Louis W. Rogers, Pop.	4,159	
7.	George E. Foss, Rep.	25,546	14,176
	Philip Jackson, Dem.	11,370	
	Henry D. Lloyd, Pop.	6,109	
8.	Albert J. Hopkins, Rep.	22,631	13,527
	Lewis Stewart, Dem.	9,104	
	G. W. Sindlinger, Proh.	1,517	
	G. S. Bowen, Pop.	1,016	
9.	Robert R. Hitt, Rep.	24,177	12,876
	David F. Thompson, Dem.	11,301	
	James Lamont, Proh.	1,311	
	S. H. Zimmerman, Pop.	1,028	
10.	George W. Prince, Rep.	21,829	13,431
	Fred K. Bastian, Dem.	8,392	
	E. K. Kempster, Pop.	2,877	
11.	Walter Reeves, Rep.	19,372	4,982
	Robert R. Gibbons, Dem.	14,390	
	William M. Hirschy, Pop.	2,216	
	Marion Gallup, Proh.	1,077	
12.	Joseph G. Cannon, Rep.	21,122	9,197
	Thomas F. Donovan, Dem.	11,925	
	Samuel Leavitt, Pop.	1,575	
	E. T. Hays, Proh.	938	
13.	Vespasian Warner, Rep.	20,896	8,171
	A. J. Barr, Dem.	12,725	
	Wilfred U. Kellogg, Proh.	1,333	
	Nathan M. Barnett, Pop.	1,177	
14.	Joseph V. Graff, Rep.	20,579	3,333
	George O. Barnes, Dem.	17,224	
	William L. Heberling, Pop.	1,375	
	David McCulloch, Proh.	803	
	Wm. G. Eggleston, S. Tax.	238	
15.	Benjamin F. March, Rep.	25,550	1,433
	T. Plantz, Dem.	19,115	
	M. W. Greer, Pop.	1,539	
	S. Woods, Proh.	1,285	
16.	Finis E. Downing, Dem.	17,816	44
	John I. Rinaker, Rep.	17,776	
	Peter D. Stout, Pop.	1,539	
	M. M. Cooper, Proh.	802	
17.	James A. Connolly, Rep.	20,441	2,933
	William M. Springer, Dem.	17,503	
	J. A. Crawford, Lab.	1,405	
	A. F. Smith, Proh.	1,317	
18.	William F. L. Hadley, Rep.	15,291	3,251
	Edward Lane, Dem.	12,040	
	J. F. Culp, Pop.	1,432	
	Cooper, Proh.	772	
19.	Benson Wood, Rep.	20,128	1,370
	George W. Fithian, Dem.	18,758	
	Harvey M. Brooks, Pop.	2,077	
	Henry B. Keplye, Proh.	734	
20.	Orlando Bunell, Rep.	17,431	1,694
	J. R. Williams, Dem.	15,737	
	H. G. Jones, Pop.	2,783	
	W. C. Willey, Proh.	641	
21.	Everett J. Murray, Rep.	18,958	1,799
	John J. Higgins, Dem.	17,159	
	Henry C. McGill, Pop.	2,764	
	James H. Sawyer, Proh.	623	
22.	George W. Smith, Rep.	18,180	9,593
	F. M. Youngblood, Dem.	10,585	
	John J. Hall, Pop.	2,509	
	E. C. Allen, Proh.	409	

*Seated after contest.

Illinois elects a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

FOR GOVERNOR—
John R. Tanner, Rep.
John P. Altgeld, Dem. and Pop.
William S. Forman, Nat. Dem.
George W. Gere, Proh.
Isaac W. Higgs, Nationalist.
Charles A. Baustian, Soc.-Lab.
C. W. Fanton, Mid.-Road Pop.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
William A. Northcott, Rep.
Monroe C. Crawford, Dem. and Pop.
Chester A. Babcock, Nat. Dem.
Henry B. Kepley, Proh.
Robert C. Allen, Nationalist.
Charles R. Davis, Soc.-Lab.
E. J. Erwin, Mid.-Road Pop.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—
James A. Rose, Rep.
Finis E. Downing, Dem. and Pop.
Charles S. Wiley, Nat. Dem.
Alonzo E. Wilson, Proh.
Lloyd G. Spencer, Nationalist.
John R. Pepin, Soc.-Labor.
L. A. Quelmals, Mid.-Road Pop.

FOR AUDITOR—
James S. McCullough, Rep.
Andrew L. Maxwell, Dem. and Pop.
Frederick E. W. Brink, Nat. Dem.
Arthur J. Bassett, Proh.
John A. Hoopes, Nationalist.
Fred Heintz, Soc.-Lab.
Grant Dunbar, Mid.-Road Pop.

FOR TREASURER—
Henry L. Hentz, Rep.
Edward C. Pace, Dem. and Pop.
Daniel V. Samuels, Nat. Dem.
Eugenio K. Hayes, Proh.
John A. L. Scott, Nationalist.
Fritz Hintze, Soc-Labor.
Joseph H. Schwerzgen, Mid.-Road Pop.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—
Edward C. Akin, Rep.
George A. Trude, Dem. and Pop.
Edward Ridgely, Nat. Dem.
Robert H. Patton, Proh.
George A. Gordon, Nationalist.
Paul Ehman, Soc.-Lab.
E. J. Burdick, Mid.-Road Pop.

FOR CONGRESS—

Dist.
1. James R. Mann, Rep.
   James H. Teller, Pop. Dem.
   Thomas R. Strawbridge, Proh.
   Benjamin J. Werthiemer, Ind. Dem
2. William Lorimer, Rep.
   John Z. White, Pop. Dem.
   A. T. Harley, Ind.
   James Craigmile, Proh.
   William P. Crenshaw, Ind. Dem.
3. Hugh R. Belknap, Rep.
   Clarence Darrow, Pop. Dem.
   J. C. Roberts, Peo.
   J. J. Fanning, Ind.
   John Krebs, Ind. Dem.
   Solomon D. Ebersolt, Proh.
4. Daniel W. Mills, Rep.
   James McAndrews, Dem.
   George B. McGrath, Peo.
   Charles W. Woodman, Ind.
   Samuel H. Harris, Ind.
   Francis C. Russell, Peo.
   James E. Gillis, Ind. Dem.
   Archibald Sprott, Proh.
5. George E. White, Rep.
   Edward T. Neonan, Dem.
   John A. McDon

Frank M. Palmer, Pop.
14. Joseph V. Graff, Rep.
Nicholas E. Worthington, Dem.
Theodore Holly, Peo.
Daniel R. Sheen, Proh.
15. Benjamin F. Marsh, Rep.
W. H. Neece, Dem.
H. T. Parker, Peo.
E. Lawrence Grosh, Proh.
16. John I. Rinaker, Rep.
W. H. Hinrichsen, Dem.
M. L. Cooper, Proh.
17. James A. Connolly, Rep.
Benjamin F. Caldwell, Dem.
Edmund Miller, Proh.
E. G. King, Ind. Dem.
18. William F. S. Hadley, Rep.
Thomas M. Jett, Dem.
Josiah Cosad, Pop.
Frank H. Ashcraft, Proh.
19. Hobson Wood, Rep.
Andrew J. Hunter, Dem.
John J. Sewell, Pop.
Cyrus C. Griffiths, Proh.
20. Orlando Burrell, Rep.
James R. Campbell, Dem.
John C. Tanquary, Pop.
Abel Longworth, Proh.
21. E. J. Murphy, Rep.
Jehu Baker, Dem.
22. George W. Smith, Rep.
John J. Hall, Dem.

Illinois elects a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator to succeed John M. Palmer, (Dem.)

INDIANA.

Fifteen Electoral Votes.

Fusion. Ten Democrats and five Populists on the Bryan Electoral ticket. Democrats have indorsed Populist candidates in three Congressional districts.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888	261,013	263,361	2,694	9,881
In 1892	262,817	256,335	22,198	13,044

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894	238,732	283,505	11,157	29,388

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	J. A. Hemenway, Rep.	20,535	12,290
	Arthur H. Taylor, Dem.	18,245	
	J. A. Boyce, Pop.	3,820	
	J. C. Pruitt, Proh.	333	
2.	Alexander M. Hardy, Rep.	17,624	1,738
	John L. Dretz, Dem.	15,886	
	Elisha A. Riggins, Pop.	3,063	
	William J. Trout, Proh.	472	
3.	Robert J. Tracewell, Rep.	19,709	556
	S. M. Stockslager, Dem.	19,153	
	Frank Garriatt, Pop.	1,111	
	Samuel Pfrimer, Proh.	250	
4.	James E. Watson, Rep.	17,905	434
	William S. Holman, Dem.	17,471	
	Richard Gregg, Pop.	703	
	S. V. Wright, Proh.	554	
5.	Jesse Overstreet, Rep.	18,340	1,924
	G. W. Cooper, Dem.	16,416	
	L. Deturk, Pop.	1,545	
	L. F. Barker, Proh.	712	
6.	Henry W. Johnson, Rep.	22,724	12,017
	Nimrod R. Elliot, Dem.	10,707	
	Thompson Harris, Pop.	1,598	
	Robert B. Lindsay, Proh.	987	
7.	Charles L. Henry, Rep.	20,000	3,443
	William D. Bynum, Dem.	25,557	
	Thomas S. East, Pop.	2,390	
	B. M. Blount, Proh.	597	
8.	George W. Faris, Rep.	23,238	2,569
	E. V. Brookshire, Dem.	20,669	
	M. C. Ranken, Pop.	3,675	
	A. W. Jackman, Proh.	856	
9.	J. Frank Hanley, Rep.	25,479	5,242
	A. C. Burkhart, Pop.-Dem.	20,237	
	Leander M. Christ, Proh.	1,353	
10.	Jethro A. Hatch, Rep.	20,858	3,935
	Valentine Zimmerman, Dem.	16,923	
	Samuel Hathorn, Pop.	2,896	
	Hans C. Hanson, Proh.	997	
11.	George W. Steele, Rep.	25,008	3,929
	Augustus N. Martin, Dem.	21,079	
	A. J. Benson, Pop.	2,414	
	W. E. Chambers, Proh.	1,431	
12.	Jacob D. Leighty, Rep.	19,658	2,513
	William F. McNagny, Dem.	17,145	
	Freeman Kelley, Pop.	2,195	
13.	Lemuel W. Royse, Rep.	23,523	4,147
	J. E. Graham, Proh.	423	
	Lew Warner, Dem.	19,376	
	Jay W. Forest, Pop.	1,348	
	A. Hensinger, Proh.	767	

Indiana elects a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Statistician, Supreme Court Reporter, Superintendent of Instruction, and Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

FOR GOVERNOR—
James A. Mount, Rep.
Benjamin Shiveley, Dem.
Thomas Wadsworth, Pop.
L. M. Crist, Proh.
James G. Kingsbury, Nat.
Philip H. Moore, Soc.-Lab.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
William S. Haggard, Rep.
John C. Lawler, Dem.
A. P. Hanna, Pop.
William Edgerton, Proh.
Samson J. North, Nat.
Harry Sharpe, Soc.-Lab.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—
William D. Owen, Rep.
Samuel M. Ralston, Dem.
Silas M. Holcomb, Pop.
James E. Ellsworth, Nat.
Fred Adams, Soc.-Lab.

FOR AUDITOR—
Americus C. Daily, Rep.
Joseph T. Fanning, Dem.
N. M. Jennings, Pop.
S. M. Thompson, Proh.
H. C. Hanson, Nat.

FOR TREASURER—
Frederick J. Scholz, Rep.
Morgan Chandler, Dem.
Frederick J. S. Robinson, Pop.
Preston Ryder, Proh.
Sylvester Johnson, Nat.
F. Helbick, Soc.-Lab.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—
William A. Ketcham, Rep.
John G. McNutt, Dem.
D. H. Fernandez, Pop.
C. S. Dobbins, Proh.
Helen M. Gougar, Nat.

FOR STATISTICIAN—
Simeon J. Thompson, Rep.
Oliver H. Downey, Dem.
J. S. McKeever, Pop.
Edward Haynes, Proh.
John E. Woodard, Nat.
Joseph Brunner, Soc.-Lab.

FOR SUPREME COURT REPORTER—
Charles F. Remy, Rep.
Henry Warrum, Dem.
Thomas Force, Pop.
William L. Lenfesty, Proh.
Vincent P. Kirk, Nat.

FOR SUPREME JUSTICE—
David M. Gerting, Rep.
W. B. Sinclair, Dem.
J. B. Freeman, Pop.
Cyrus W. Hodgin, Nat.

FOR CONGRESS—
Dist.
James A. Hemenway, Rep.
Thomas Duncan, Dem.
J. Lee, Pop.
1. Alexander M. Hardy, Rep.
Robert W. Miers, Dem.
H. H. Motsinger, Pop.
3. Robert J. Tracewell, Rep.
William T. Zenar, Dem.
Frank M. Garriott, Pop.
4. Marcus R. Sulzer, Rep.
William S. Holman, Dem.
Townsend Cope, Pop.
5. George W. Faris, Rep.
John C. Redpath, Dem.
6. Henry U. Johnson, Rep.
C. A. Robinson, Pop. and Dem.
7. Jesse Overstreet, Rep.
Charles M. Cooper, Dem. and Pop.
Evan Woollen, Nat. Dem.
8. Charles L. Henry, Rep.
John R. Brunt, Dem. and Pop.
9. Charles B. Landis, Rep.
Joseph B. Cheadle, Dem. and Pop.
10. E. D. Crumpacker, Rep.
Marion J. Kreuger, Dem.
11. George W. Steele, Rep.
J. H. Larimer, Dem.
Harvey Ratcliff, Proh.
12. Jacob D. Leighty, Rep.
James M. Robinson, Dem. and Pop.
13. Lemuel W. Royse, Rep.
Charles K. Ellison, Dem.

Indiana elects a Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees, Dem.

IOWA.

Thirteen Electoral Votes.

Fusion. Ten Democrats and three Populists on the Bryan Electoral ticket; nine Democrats and two Populist candidates for Congress.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888	179,887	211,598	9,105	3,550
In 1892	196,867	219,795	20,595	6,402

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894	149,980	229,376	34,907	7,457

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	Samuel M. Clark, Rep.	17,583	8,836
	A. Duckworth, Dem.	13,747	
	O. Beebe, Pop.	2,065	
	Isaac T. Gibson, Proh.	497	
2.	George M. Curtis, Rep.	18,710	436
	Walter S. Hayes, Dem.	18,274	
	Charles A. Lloyd, Pop.	1,078	
	M. J. Kremer, Pop.	183	
3.	David B. Henderson, Rep.	22,892	5,692
	Stephen H. Bashor, Dem. and Pop.	17,200	
4.	Thomas Updegraff, Rep.	20,457	7,153
	James F. Babcock, Dem.	13,304	
	L. H. Miller, Pop.	1,235	
	M. H. Daley, Proh.	665	
5.	Robert G. Cousins, Rep.	21,261	5,774
	William P. Daniels, Dem.	15,487	
	William H. Calhoun, Pop.	1,218	
	J. M. Hamilton, Proh.	526	
6.	John F. Lacey, Rep.	18,418	6,836
	W. H. Taylor, Dem.	11,582	
	Allen Clark, Pop.	5,663	
	George Gilchrist.	502	
7.	John A. T. Hull, Rep.	20,167	7,225
	J. R. Barcraft, Fusion.	12,942	
8.	William P. Hepburn, Rep.	21,672	4,134
	Frank Q. Stewart, Fusion.	17,538	
9.	Alva L. Hager, Rep.	21,874	3,057
	James B. Weaver, Fusion.	18,817	
	W. H. Parker, Proh.	387	
10.	Jonathan P. Dolliver, Rep.	25,262	14,357
	J. C. Baker, Fusion.	10,905	
11.	George D. Perkins, Rep.	22,408	9,081
	Bernard Graeser, Dem.	12,425	
	J. L. Bartholomew, Pop.	5,395	
	H. T. Sutton, Proh.	902	

Iowa elects a Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Supreme Court Judge, Railroad Commissioner, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—
George L. Dobson, Rep.
H. L. Karr, Dem.
W. G. Wright, Proh.

FOR AUDITOR—
C. G. McCarthy, Rep.
G. W. Davis, Dem.
J. W. Wonders, Proh.

FOR TREASURER—
John Herriott, Rep.
John Foley, Dem.
E. J. Bye, Proh.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE—
Scott M. Ladd, Rep.
L. R. Bolter, Dem.
Samuel Holmes, Proh.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER—
Edward A. Dawson, Rep.
Amos Steckel, Dem.
William S. Plele, Proh.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—
Milton Remley, Rep.
William D. Boles, Dem.
F. M. Fort, Proh.

FOR CONGRESS—
1. Samuel M. Clark, Rep.
Sabert M. Casey, Pop. and Dem.
2. George M. Curtis, Rep.
Alfred Hurst, Dem. Silver.
Charles Loya, Pop.
3. David B. Henderson, Rep.
George Staehle, Dem.
4. Thomas Updegraff, Rep.
F. D. Bayless, Dem.
Frank Bayless, Fusion.
5. Robert G Cousins, Rep.
J. R. Caldwell, Dem.
6. *John F. Lacey, Rep.
Fred White, Dem. and Silver.
7. John A. T. Hull, Rep.
Frank W. Evans, Fusion.
8. W. P. Hepburn, Rep.
W. H. Robb, Dem. and Pop.
9. Alvah L. Hager, Rep.
Louis T. Genung, Dem.
F. D. Thomas, Proh.
10. Jonathan P. Dolliver, Rep.
J. B. Romans, Dem. Silver.
11. George D. Perkins, Rep.
Anthony Van Wagenen, Fusion

KANSAS.

Ten Electoral Votes.

Fusion. Ten Democrats on the Bryan Electoral ticket indorsed by Populists. Electors have liberty to vote for Watson for Vice President. Populists and Democrats fuse on State ticket.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
In 1888	102,744	182,904	3,778	6,779
In 1892	.....	157,241	163,111	4,539

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894	26,709	148,607	118,329	5,946

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	Case Broderick, Rep.	19,202	3,358
	Harvey C. Solomon, Fusion.	15,844	
	L. A. Stone, Pro.	202	
2.	Orrin L. Miller, Rep.	22,763	8,952
	F. A. Willard, Pop.	13,811	
	H. L. Moore, Dem.	4,780	
	H. N. Hopkins, Pro.	883	
3.	Snyder S. Kirkpatrick, Rep.	20,631	2,126
	J. D. Botkin, Pop.	18,505	
	W. F. Sapp, Dem.	2,005	
	W. S. Newlon, Proh.	16	
4.	Charles Curtis, Rep.	25,154	6,364
	S. M. Scott, Pop.	18,790	
	Thomas J. O'Neil, Dem.	2,548	
	E. Lanardson, Pro.	688	
5.	Wm. A. Calderhead, Rep.	18,428	2,607
	John Davis, Pop.	15,821	
	C. W. Brandenberg, Dem.	2,788	
	M. F. Durkee, Pro.	524	
6.	William Baker, Pop.	16,585	194
	A. H. Ellis, Rep.	16,391	
	Roscoe G. Hurd, Dem.	2,934	
	Brewer, Pro.	897	
7.	Chester I. Long, Rep.	27,444	1,985
	Jerry Simpson, Fusion.	25,459	
	E. F. Neal, Pro.	1,004	
At Large—			
	Richard W. Blue, Rep.	147,858	33,899
	William A. Harris, Pop.	114,459	
	Joseph G. Lowe, Dem.	26,003	
	Frank Holsinger, Pro.	4,898	

Kansas elects a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Instruction, Chief Justice and one Associate Justice, and Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

FOR GOVERNOR—
Edmund N. Morrill, Rep.
John W. Leedy, Fusion.
Horace Hurley, Proh.
A. E. Kefford, Ind.
John F. Willits, Pop.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
Harry E. Richter, Rep.
A. M. Harvey, Fusion.
George Hullingberry, Proh.
Edward Clark, Nat.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—
W. C. Edwards, Rep.
William E. Bush, Fusion.
Jas. H. Geyer, Proh.
T. S. Walker, Nat.

FOR TREASURER—
Otis L. Atherton, Rep.
Daniel H. Heffelbower, Fusion.
John Biddivan, Proh.
James H. Murray, Nat.

FOR AUDITOR—
George E. Cole, Rep.
W. H. Morris, Fusion.
J. D. Talmadge, Phoh.
Levi Belknap, Nat.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—
Frank B. Dawes, Rep.
L. L. Boyle, Fusion.
J. T. Merry, Proh.
A. H. Vance, Ind.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION—
Edmund Stanley, Rep.
W. D. Stryker, Fusion.
Mrs. Virginia Greevar, Proh.
C. N. McClerkin, Nat.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE—
T. F. Garver, Rep.
Frank Doster, Fusion.
J. S. Silver, Nat.
W. F. Right, Pop.

FOR CONGRESS—
At Large, Richard W. Blue, Rep.
J. D. Botkin, Fusion.
M. Williams, Proh.
1. Case Broderick, Rep.
H. E. Ballou, Pop.
2. John P. Harris, Rep.
M. S. Peters, Pop.
3. S. S. Kirkpatrick, Rep.
Hugh P. Farrelly, Dem.
Edward R. Ridgely, Pop.
4. Charles Curtis, Rep.
John Madden, Pop.
5. W. A. Calderhead, Rep.
W. D. Vincent, Pop. and Dem.
6. A. H. Ellis, Rep.
J. C. Burton, Dem.
N. B. McCormick, Pop.
7. Chester I. Long, Rep.
Jerry Simpson, Dem. and Pop.

Kansas elects a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator, to succeed William A. Peffer, Pop.

KENTUCKY.

Thirteen Electoral Votes.

Fusion. Eleven Democrats and two Populists on the Bryan Electoral ticket.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888	183,800	125,184	622	5,225
In 1892	175,461	135,441	28,500	6,442

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1895	163,524	172,486	16,911	4,186

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	John K. Hendrick, Dem.	18,912	8,112
	B. C. Keys, Pop.	10,794	
	W. J. Chitwood, Rep.	2,701	
	Josiah Harris, Proh.	510	
2.	John D. Clardy, Dem.	13,362	2,981
	E. G. Sebree, Rep.	10,881	
	H. F. Turner, Pop.	4,385	
	J. M. Holmes, Proh.	458	
3.	W. Godfrey Hunter, Rep.	16,645	1,001
	C. U. McElroy, Dem.	15,644	
4.	John W. Lewis, Rep.	16,826	1,190
	A. B. Montgomery, Dem.	15,636	
	B. C. Sympson, Proh.	544	
5.	Walter Evans, Rep.	20,392	4,130
	E. J. McDermott, Dem.	16,462	
	J. W. Sawyer, Proh.	531	
	Francis Rectenwald, Pop.	190	
6.	Albert S. Berry, Dem.	14,008	2,040
	Thomas B. Matthews.	11,968	
	Franklin Sanford, Pop.	924	
7.	William C. Owens, Dem.	13,687	91
	George W. Denny, Rep.	13,576	
	James B. Finnell, Proh.	554	
	Louis S. Johnston, Pop.	262	
8.	James B. McCreary, Dem.	13,505	1,350
	Phillip Roberts, Rep.	12,155	
	Thomas B. Demaree, Proh.	750	
	Oswald Thomas, Pop.	322	
9.	Samuel J. Pugh, Rep.	19,098	702
	Rolla K. Hart, Dem.	18,396	
	John G. Blair, Pop.	487	
10.	Joseph M. Kendall, Dem.	14,845	253
	N. T. Hopkins, Rep.	14,592	
11.	David G. Colson, Rep.	14,628	3,696
	George F. Stone, Dem.	10,932	
	Silas Adams, Ind.	4,975	

Kentucky elects Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

Dist,
1. J. P. Thomas, Rep.
C. K. Wheeler, Sil. Dem.
J. C. Speight, Nat. Dem.
B. C. Keys, Pop.
2. Edgar T. Franks, Rep.
John D. Clardy, Sil. Dem.
John W. Lockett, Nat. Dem.
C. D. Bell, Pop.
3. W. Godfrey Hunter, Rep.
John S. Rhea, Dem. and Pop
C. W. Milliken, Nat. Dem.
4. John W. Lewis, Rep.
David H. Smith, Dem.
David R. Murray, Ind. Dem.
James E. Durham, Pop.
5. Walter Evans, Rep.
John Young Brown, Sil. Dem.
John B. Baskin, Nat. Dem.
C. S. Bate, Pop.
6. Richard P. Ernst, Rep.
Albert F. Berry, Dem.
W. C. P. Breckinridge, Gold Dem. & Rep
Evan E. Settle, Dem.
8. George M. Davison, Rep.
John B. Thompson, Sil. Dem.
9. Samuel J. Pugh, Rep.
W. Larue Thomas, Sil. Dem.
10. John W. Langley, Rep.
Thomas Y. Fitzpatrick, Sil. Dem.
11. David G. Colson, Rep.
James D. Black, Sil. Dem.
Joseph Bertram, Gold Dem.

In Kentucky several vacancies will be filled in the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn, Dem. When the Legislature adjourned it was dead-locked.

LOUISIANA.

Eight Electoral Votes.

Fusion. Four Democrats and four Populists on the Bryan Electoral ticket.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888	85,032	30,701	....	....
In 1892	87,922	*26,563	....	....

*There was fusion between the Republicans and Populists. The ticket had five Harrison and three Weaver Electors. The highest Harrison Elector had 25,332 votes.

VOTE AT CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894	78,630	22,507	14,959	....

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	Adolph Meyer, Dem.	18,405	6,729
	Henry P. Kernochan, Rep.	6,676	
	Leonard, Lab.	390	
2.	Charles F. Buck, Dem.	14,864	7,653
	H. D. Coleman, Rep.	7,211	
	Callaghan, Lab.	166	
3.	Andrew Price, Dem.	14,368	5,768
	Taylor Beattie, Rep.	8,620	
	Lightner, Pop.	504	
4.	Henry W. Ogden, Dem.	12,257	6,325
	B. W. Bailey, Pop.	5,932	
5.	Charles J. Boatner, Dem.	15,520	9,526
	Alexis Benoit, Pop.	5,994	
6.	Samuel M. Robertson, Dem.	8,196	6,081
	Wilson, Pop.	2,115	

Louisiana elects Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

FOR CONGRESS—
Dist.
1. A. E. Livandais, Rep.
Adolph Meyer, Dem.
Armand Romain, Nat. Dem. and Sugar Rep.
2. James Legendre, Rep.
Robert C. Davey, Silver Dem.
F. N. Wicker, Sugar Rep.
3. H. O. Maher, Rep.
Richard H. Broussard, Dem.
Taylor Beattie, Sugar Rep.
Edward N. Pugh, Ind. Rep.
J. A. C. Alling, Pop.
4. M. C. Mistner, Rep.
Henry W. Ogden, Dem.
B. W. Bailey, Pop.
B. I. Hunter, Ind. Rep.
5. Samuel T. Baird, Dem.
Alexis T. Benoit, Pop.
6. Alexander Smith, Rep.
Samuel M. Robertson, Dem.
I. B. Kleinpeter, Pop.
Curley C. Duson, Ind. Rep.

MAINE.

Six Electoral Votes.

No fusion.

Maine elected a Governor and Representatives in Congress Sept. 14. The vote for Governor was: Powers, Rep., 82,749; Frank, (Dem.,) 34,288; Ladd, (Pro.,) 2,367; Bateman, (Pop.,) 3,157; Clifford, (Nat. Dem.,) 567. The Representatives elected were: Thomas B. Reed, Nelson Dingley, Seth L. Milliken, and Charles A. Boutelle, all Republicans.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
In 1888	50,481	73,734	1,344	2,691
In 1892	48,044	62,931	2,381	3,062

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894	30,621	60,599	5,321	2,730

Present Representatives in Congress, and vote in 1894:

District.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	Thomas B. Reed, Rep.	17,086	8,185
	John W. Deering, Dem.	8,901	
	Linus Seeley, Pro.	582	
	James E. Chapman, Lab.	315	
2.	Nelson Dingley, Jr., Rep.	18,097	9,038
	Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Dem.	8,159	
	Elbridge T. Turner, Lab.	1,693	
	Edward R. Ogler, Pro.	544	
3.	Seth L. Milliken, Rep.	16,891	10,228
	Moses R. Leighton, Dem.	6,603	
	George C. Sheldon, Pop.	1,986	
	William S. Thompson, Pro.	535	
4.	Charles A. Boutelle, Rep.	17,433	10,544
	Aaron L. Simpson, Dem.	6,889	
	O. P. Chapman, Pop.	1,322	
	C. W. Johnston, Pro.	1,072	

MARYLAND.

Eight Electoral Votes.

No fusion. Two Electors on the Bryan Democratic ticket indorsed by Populists.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888	106,188	90,086	.....	5,877
In 1892	113,866	92,736	796	4,776

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1895	106,169	124,936	1,881	7,719

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	Joshua W. Miles, Dem.	13,953	1,039
	A. Lincoln Dryden, Rep.	12,914	
	Bonnette P. Miles, Proh.	2,728	
	B. S. Morris, Pop.	394	
2.	William B. Baker, Rep.	19,291	191
	J. F. C. Talbott, Dem.	19,100	
	John N. Parker, Proh.	1,816	
3.	Harry W. Rusk, Dem.	16,288	
	William S. Booze, Rep.	15,709	
	W. J. H. Gluck, Proh.	670	
4.	John K. Cowen, Dem.	17,184	1,006
	Robert H. Smith, Rep.	16,178	
	Thomas M. Prentiss, Proh.	671	
5.	Charles E. Coffin, Rep.	15,523	2,102
	John G. Rogers, Dem.	13,421	
	William H. Silk, Proh.	483	
	E. M. Burchard, Pop.	355	
6.	George L. Wellington, Rep.	19,709	2,967
	Ferdinand Williams, Dem.	16,742	
	Albert E. Shoemaker, Proh.	1,097	
	George W. Kiracote, Pop.	307	

Maryland elects Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

FOR CONGRESS—
1. Isaac A. Barber, Rep.
Joshua W. Miles, Dem.
T. Pliny Fisher, Proh.
2. W. B. Baker, Rep.
George M. Jewett, Dem.
3. W. S. Booze, Rep.
Thomas C. Weeks, Dem.
4. W. W. McIntire, Rep.
W. J. Ogden, Dem.
Arthur C. Frey, Proh.
5. Sydney E. Mudd, Rep.
Robert Moss, Dem.
S. A. Neare, Proh.
6. John McDonald, Rep.
Blair Lee, Dem.
Samuel M. Hockman, Proh.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fifteen Electoral Votes.

Fusion. Thirteen Democrats and two Populists on the Bryan Electoral tickets. Populists get Congressional candidates. Populists indorse Democratic candidate for Governor.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888	151,858	183,892	.....	8,701
In 1892	176,813	202,814	3,210	7,539

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894	123,980	180,307	9,037	9,968

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894.

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	Ashley B. Wright, Rep.	14,018	4,057
	John C. Crosby, Dem.	9,961	
	A. R. Smith, Proh.	839	
	Jonathan Johnson, Pop.	585	
2.	Frederick H. Gillett, Rep.	15,480	7,556
	Edward A. Hall, Dem.	7,924	
	George M. Stearns, Pop.	1,050	
	Hubbard Lawrence, Proh.	746	
3.	Joseph H. Walker, Rep.	13,788	5,573
	Charles Haggerty, Dem.	8,215	
	Henry S. Brown, Pop.	592	
	George F. Wright, Proh.	568	
4.	Lewis A. Apsley, Rep.	16,992	3,560
	John J. Desmond, Dem.	8,432	
	Bertram Sparhawk, Pop.	774	
5.	William S. Knox, Rep.	14,372	2,031
	G. W. Fifield, Dem.	12,341	
	H. W. K. Eastman, Pop.	763	
	W. F. Taylor, Proh.	316	
6.	William H. Moody, Rep.	15,064	9,145
	Harvey N. Shepard, Dem.	5,919	
	—— Swivell, Proh.	1,299	
	—— Berry, Soc.-Lab.	546	
7.	William E. Barrett, Rep.	16,383	6,684
	S. K. Hamilton, Dem.	9,699	
8.	Samuel W. McCall, Rep.	15,118	6,371
	Charles A. Conant, Dem.	8,747	
	Louis B. Porter, Pop.	756	
9.	John F. Fitzgerald, Dem.	11,450	1,914
	Jesse M. Gove, Rep.	9,545	
	Patrick F. O'Neil, Soc.-Lab.	511	
10.	Harrison H. Atwood, Rep.	9,833	965
	M. J. McEttrick, Cit.	8,868	
	William S. McNary, Dem.	7,113	
	Frel W. Peabody, Ind.	1,187	
	Michael D. Fitzgerald, Lab.	327	
11.	William F. Draper, Rep.	16,905	7,449
	Bentley W. Warren, Dem.	9,456	
	John F. Dowd, Pop. Lab.	916	
12.	Elijah A. Morse, Rep.	15,830	9,471
	William H. Jordan, Dem.	6,359	
	Elbridge G. Brown, Pop.	2,164	
13.	John Simpson, Rep.	13,497	4,913
	Robert Howard, Dem.	8,584	

Massachusetts elects a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

FOR GOVERNOR—
Roger Wolcott, Rep.
George Fred Williams, Dem. Pop. Nat.
Frederick O. Prince, Nat. Dem.
Allen Coffin, Proh.
Thomas C. Brophy, Soc.-Lab.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
W. Murray Crane, Rep.
Christopher T. Callahan, Dem. and Nat.
James E. McConnell, Nat. Dem.
William W. Nash, Proh.
Archibald Dakin, Pop.
M. E. Ruther, Soc.-Lab.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—
William M. Olin, Rep.
Joseph Potts, Dem. and Nat.
Waldo Lincoln, Nat. Dem.
Willard O. Wylie, Proh.
Asa Hall, Pop.
Leroy D. Usher, Soc.-Lab.

FOR TREASURER—
Edward P. Shaw, Rep.
Thomas A. Watson, Dem. Pop. and Nat.
Horace F. Tobey, Nat. Dem.
Robert C. Habberley, Proh.
Charles G. F. Claus, Soc.-Lab.

FOR AUDITOR—
John W. Kimball, Rep.
Maurice B. Cavanaugh, Dem. and Nat.
Charles E. Spellman, Nat. Dem.
Thomas H. Prissell, Proh.
William Proctor, Pop.
Rufus H. Pninney, Soc.-Lab.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—
Hosea M. Knowlton, Rep.
John B. O'Donnell, Dem. and Nat.
Henry F. Hurlburt, Nat. Dem.
Walcott Hamlin, Proh.
W. H. Morse, Pop.
John G. Chase, Soc.-Lab.
Maurice J. Fitzgerald, Ind. Dem.

FOR CONGRESS—
Dist.
1. Ashley B. Wright, Rep.
P. H. Sheehan, Dem.
2. *Fred H. Gillett, Rep.
Thomas A. Fitzgibbons, Dem.
3. Joseph H. Walker, Rep.
John P. O'Zara, Dem.
4. George W. Weymouth, Rep.
I. P. Morse, Dem.
5. William S. Knox, Rep.
John H. Harrington, Dem.
6. William H. Moody, Rep.
E. M. Boynton, Dem.
7. William E. Barrett, Rep.
Philip J. Doherty, Dem.
8. Samuel W. McCall, Rep.
Frederick H. Jackson, Dem.
9. Walter L. Sears, Rep.
John F. Fitzgerald, Dem.
10. Samuel I. Barrows, Rep.
Bordman Hall, Dem.
11. Charles F. Sprague, Rep.
William H. Baker, Dem.
12. W. C. Lovering, Rep.
E. G. Brown, Dem.
13. John Simpkins, Rep.
James F. Morris, Dem.

Massachusetts also elect a Legislature.

MICHIGAN.

Fourteen Electoral Votes.

Fusion. Nine Democrats, four Populists, and one Silver Republican on Bryan Electoral ticket. Populists, Silver Republicans, and Democrats have the same State ticket.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888	213,469	236,387	4,555	20,945
In 1892	202,296	222,708	19,892	14,069

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894	180,823	237,215	30,012	18,788

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894.

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	John B. Corliss, Rep.	18

4. Mahlon Pitney, Rep.....16,116 1,407
Johnston Cornish, Dem.....14,709
William V. Ramsey, Pro.... 1,586
William C. Barrick, Pop.... 507
5. James F. Stewart, Rep....16,731 6,272
Andrew H. Demarest, Dem.10,459
Frederick W. Ball, Labor.. 2,512
Solomon Parsons, Pro..... 489
6. Richard W. Parker, Rep...23,219 9,473
Thomas D. English, Dem..14,746
William Walker, Labor.... 836
Joseph R. Buchanan, Pop.. 798
Richardson Gray, Pro..... 503
7. Thomas McEwan, Jr., Rep.23,500 293
Theodore W. Burger..... 200
8. Charles N. Fowler, Rep....19,041 6,136
John T. Dunn, Dem.....12,805
James Bell, Labor..... 648
Thomas J. Kennedy, Pro... 518
Ralph W. Pope, Pop..... 167

New-Jersey elects Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

Dist.
1. Henry C. Loudenslager, Rep.
John T. Wright, Pop. and Dem.
2. *John J. Gardner, Rep.
Abraham E. Conrow, Silver Dem.
R. Loper Temple, Nat. Dem.
George Yardley, Soc.-Labor
J. Bailey Adams, Pro.
3. Benjamin F. Howell, Rep.
John A. Wells, Silver Dem.
William Strother Jones, Nat. Dem.
H. O. Hancock, Gold Dem.
Patrick Henry, Soc.-Labor.
4. Mahlon Pitney, Rep. and Nat. Dem.
Augustus W. Cutler, Dem.
Theodore N. Logan, Pro.
5. James F. Stewart, Rep.
Addison Ely, Gold Dem.
Harvey W. Banks, Silver Dem.
James Wilson, Soc.-Labor.
6. Richard W Parker, Rep.
Joseph A. Beecher, Dem.
James B. Billing, Soc.-Labor.
Oliver B. Harden, Pro.
7. Thomas McEwan, Rep.
Alexander C. Young, Silver Dem.
Rymer J. Wortenoyke, Nat. Dem.
Frank Campbell, Soc.-Labor.
8. Charles N. Fowler, Rep.
Freeman O. Willey, Dem.
Alexander P. Noyes, Nat. Dem.
William S. Campbell, Soc.-Labor.

NEW-YORK.

Thirty-six Electoral Votes.

No fusion.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
*In 1888	635,965	650,338	2,668	30,231
In 1892	654,868	609,350	16,429	38,190

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

†In 1894	517,710	673,818	11,049	23,525

*Streeter, Union Lab., had 626 votes.
†Wheeler, Ref. Dem., 27,202; Matchett, Soc. Lab., 15,868.

Present Representatives in Congress and vote in 1894:

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	Richard C. McCormick, Rep.	20,864	5,903
	Joseph Fitch, Dem.	14,961	
	Henry Hofstadt, Lab.	508	
	George Steinson	223	
	Scattering	1,291	
2.	Denis M. Hurley, Rep.	14,507	1,313
	James O. Cleveland, Dem.	13,194	
	Daniel Bradley, Ref. Dem.	3,924	
	Freeborn G. Smith, Pro.	288	
	Michael Rafael, Pop.	157	
	Charles L. Furman, Lab.	134	
	Scattering	874	
3.	Francis H. Wilson, Rep.	18,568	4,353
	James A. Murtha, Dem.	14,215	
	Stephen P. Sturgess, Ref. D.	3,741	
	Paul Grosser, Lab.	249	
	Andrew L. Martin, Proh.	218	
	H. F. Hickok, Pop.	191	
	Scattering	892	
4.	Israel F. Fischer, Rep.	19,802	2,288
	William J. Coombs, Dem.	17,514	
	Albert Klein, Lab.	649	
	Enoch L. Vose, Pop.	287	
	Goerge R. Scott, Proh.	183	
	Scattering	846	
5.	Charles G. Bennett, Rep.	19,372	7,547
	Anton Vigelius, Dem.	11,825	
	Randolph J. Larck, Lab.	1,176	
	William C. Banks, Pop.	298	
	Alphonso Major, Proh.	197	
	Scattering	1,050	
6.	James R. Howe, Rep.	14,427	1,902
	Arthur R. Somers, Dem.	12,525	
	Charles E. Furman, Proh.	118	
	Joseph Hildebrandt, Lab.	682	
	George Smith, Pop.	268	
	Scattering	498	
7.	Franklin Bartlett, Dem.	9,138	1,462
	Austin E. Ford, Rep.	7,676	
	John Murphy, Ind. Dem.	2,159	
	Edward J. Wheeler, Proh.	287	
	Lazarus Abelson, Lab.	198	
	Scattering	641	
8.	*John M. Mitchell, Rep.	9,099	
	James J. Walsh, Dem.	9,466	367
	John Nagle, Lab.	119	
	Albert E. Unger, Pop.	72	
	James F. Gillespie, Proh.	70	
	Scattering	740	
9.	Henry C. Miner, Dem.	8,038	954
	Timothy J. Campbell, Ind. D.	7,084	
	John Simpson, Rep.	5,214	
	Daniel De Leon, Lab.	2,358	
	Abraham Susman, Pop.	135	
	Timothy N. Holden, Proh.	58	
	Scattering	665	
10.	†Amos J. Cummings, Dem.	15,295	5,072
	Robert A. Greacen, Rep.	10,223	
	William J. Browne, Ind. D.	862	
	Charles G. Teche, Soc.	450	
	Scattering	256	
11.	William Sulzer, Dem.	11,208	684
	Ferdinand Eldmann, Rep.	10,524	
	Francis H. Koenig, Lab.	1,448	
	Edward F. Zimmerman, Pop.	142	
	William H. Lorch, Proh.	74	
	Scattering	806	
12.	George B. McClellan, Dem.	10,933	1,341
	Robert A. Chesebrough, Dem.	9,592	
	George W. Greene, Ind. Dem.	2,042	
	William Klingenberg, Lab.	270	
	George Tombleson, Pop.	118	
	Scattering	836	
13.	Richard C. Shannon, Rep.	13,555	466
	Amos J. Cummings, Dem.	13,089	
	Edward C. Baker, Ind. Dem.	1,043	
	William F. Westerfield, Lab.	464	
	Joseph Finn, Pop.	108	
	T. J. Manzer, Proh.	106	
	Scattering	894	
14.	Lemuel E. Quigg, Rep.	24,332	5,977
	John Connelly, Dem.	18,355	
	Isaac Bennett, Lab.	884	
	Edwin V. Wright, Pop.	130	
	S. Z. Batten, Proh.	118	
	T. B. Steele, Ind.	117	
	Scattering	3,057	
15.	Phillip B. Low, Rep.	21,562	4,534
	Jacob A. Cantor, Dem.	17,028	
	Robert G. Monroe, Ind. Dem.	4,827	
	Edward Henckler, Lab.	1,123	
	Dion W. Burke, Pop.	264	
	John H. Lemon, Proh.	167	
16.	Ben. L. Fairchild, Rep.	24,853	5,559
	William Ryan, Dem.	19,294	
	John B. Weldekaff, Pop.	765	
	Clarence M. Lyon, Proh.	624	
	Edward B. Foote, Pop.	362	
	Scattering	1,227	
17.	Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Rep.	19,327	5,807
	Eugene S. Ives, Dem.	13,520	
	Theodore Friederick, Proh.	781	
	Scattering	764	
18.	Jacob Lefevre, Rep.	22,169	5,529
	William M. Ketcham, Dem.	16,640	
	Walter F. Taber, Proh.	930	
	Scattering	706	
19.	Frank S. Black, Rep.	24,541	3,440
	Charles D. Haines, Dem.	17,514	
	Adam Y. Myers, Proh.	595	
	James F. Kelly, Lab.	214	
	Scattering	220	
20.	George N. Southwick, Rep.	19,199	1,650
	Charles Tracey, Dem.	17,549	
	Frederick F. Wheeler, Proh.	367	
	John C. Wieland, Lab.	241	
	E. J. Lee, Pop.	198	
	Scattering	261	
21.	David F. Wilber, Rep.	24,472	4,077
	George Van Horn, Dem.	20,395	
	George W. Ostrander, Proh.	1,254	
	Scattering	491	
22.	Newton M. Curtis, Rep.	22,383	9,598
	Thomas R. Hossle, Dem.	12,785	
	Joseph L. Weed, Proh.	1,223	
	William J. McQueen, Pop.	316	
	Scattering	4,916	
23.	Wallace T. Foote, Jr., Rep.	25,526	14,383
	Winslow C. Watson, Dem.	11,143	
	D. S. Fero, Pop.	318	
	Scattering	909	
24.	Charles A. Chickering, Rep.	23,320	9,827
	W. T. Henderson, Dem.	13,473	
	Edward A. Sheldon, Proh.	1,255	
	Scattering	817	
25.	James S. Sherman, Rep.	23,371	7,241
	John D. Henderson, Dem.	16,130	
	Elliott W. Johnson, Proh.	933	
	John J. Rees, Pop.	334	
	Scattering	931	
26.	George W. Ray, Rep.	29,149	8,272
	Sherill E. Smith, Dem.	15,877	
	William K. Cessna, Pop.	631	
	Scattering	2,712	
27.	Theodore L. Poole, Rep.	24,647	8,340
	Walter E. Northrup, Dem.	16,307	
	Charles H. Perkins, Proh.	1,211	
	Erasmus Pellenz, Lab.	655	
	John S. Freeman, Pop.	220	
	Scattering	1,153	
28.	Sereno E. Payne, Rep.	29,528	13,602
	Eli McConnell, Dem.	15,926	
	Hannan S. Potter, Proh.	1,697	
	Herbert L. Case, Pop.	983	
	Scattering	550	
29.	Charles W. Gillet, Rep.	22,051	5,541
	George H. Roberts, Dem.	16,510	
	Albert J. Colt, Proh.	1,745	
	Emerson Orvis, Pop.	471	
	Scattering	298	
30.	James S. Wadsworth, Rep.	24,541	10,591
	Francis Murphy, Dem.	13,950	
	Frank H. Martin, Proh.	1,648	
	James W. Lawton, Pop.	887	
	Scattering	621	
31.	Henry C. Brewster, Rep.	21,488	5,958
	John D. Lynn, Dem.	15,530	
	John M. Campbell, Pop.	693	
	Lyman C. Hough, Proh.	588	
	Carl A. Luederke, Soc.	413	
32.	Rowland B. Mahany, Rep.	15,548	1,655
	Joseph E. Gavin, Dem.	13,893	
	John W. Williams, Pop.	376	
	Joseph Otto, Lab.	306	
	W. H. Goodenough, Proh.	187	
	Scattering	1,421	
33.	Charles Daniels, Rep.	23,595	11,900
	Jacob Morganstern, Dem.	11,695	
	George W. Taylor, Proh.	532	
	Isaac W. Gall, Pop.	503	
	Henry Walsmann, Lab.	293	
34.	Warren B. Hooker, Rep.	25,964	5,290
	Staley N. Wood, Dem.	10,674	
	Andrew Y. Freeman, Proh.	2,181	
	D. Frank Allen, Pop.	1,621	
	Scattering	280	

*Seated after contest.
†Special election.

New-York elects a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Supreme Court Judges in the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Judicial Districts, Representatives in Congress, a State Senator in the Twenty-sixth District, to succeed James Ballantine, deceased, and Assemblymen. The candidates are:

FOR GOVERNOR—
Frank S. Black, Rep.
Wilbur F. Porter, Dem.
Daniel G. Griffin, Nat. Dem.
William W. Smith, Proh.
Howard Balkam, Soc.-Lab.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
Timothy L. Woodruff, Rep.
Frederick C. Shraub, Dem.
Frederic W. Hinrichs, Nat. Dem.
Charles E. Latimer, Proh.
Frederick Bennett, Soc.-Lab.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS—
Irving G. Vann, Rep.
Robert C. Titus, Dem.
Spencer Clinton, Nat. Dem.
Elias Root, Proh.
Lawrence J. McParlin, Pop.
Theodore F. Cuno, Soc.-Lab.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGES—
Second District—
William W. Goodrich, Rep.
Samuel T. Maddox, Rep.
Garret A. Garrettson, Rep.
Michael H. Hirschburg, Rep.
William F. O'Neill, Dem.
Stephen D. Stevens, Dem.
John Flemming, Dem.
Thomas S. Moore, Dem.
J. Warren Greene, Nat. Dem.
Stephen D. Stevens, Nat. Dem.
Charles J. Patterson, Nat. Dem.
Thomas S. Moore, Nat. Dem.
Third District—
Emory A. Chase, Rep.
Frank H. Osborne, Dem.
Fifth District—
Frank H. Hiscock, Rep.
John W. Shea, Dem.
Sixth District—
Burr Mattice, Rep., Dem., and Nat. Dem.
Seventh District—
John Woodward, Rep. and Dem.
James A. Allen, Nat. Dem.
George N. Bauder, Proh.
Edward N. Heath, Pop.

FOR SENATOR IN THE TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—
John Grant, Rep.
Thomas Harby, Dem.

FOR CONGRESS—

Dist.		Vote.	Plu.
1.	Joseph M. Bedford, Rep.		
	William D. Marvel, Dem.		
	William A. Hazard, Nat. Dem.		
	Joseph P. Jones, Soc.-Lab.		
2.	Denis M. Hurley, Rep.		
	John M. Clancy, Dem.		
	William C. Redfield, Nat. Dem.		
3.	Francis H. Wilson, Rep.		
	Charles F. Brandt, Dem.		
	John A. Hennessy, Nat. Dem.		
4.	Israel P. Fischer, Rep.		
	Thomas J. Larkin, Dem.		
	Theodore S. Nye, Nat. Dem.		
5.	Charles G. Bennett, Rep.		
	Thomas S. Delaney, Dem.		
	Jacob Van Wyck, Nat. Dem.		
6.	James R. Howe, Rep.		
	William Fickerman, Dem.		
	Daniel J. Walsh, Nat. Dem.		
7.	Franklin Bartlett, Rep. and Nat. Dem.		
	John H. G. Vehslage, Dem.		
	John W. Rhines, Proh.		
	John H. Moore, Soc.-Lab.		
8.	John Murray Mitchell, Rep. and Nat. Dem.		
	James J. Walsh, Dem.		
	James C. Witter, Proh.		
	William F. Westerfield, Soc.-Lab.		
9.	Timothy J. Campbell, Nat. Dem. and Rep.		
	Thomas J. Bradley, Dem.		
	William McElveen, Proh.		
	Daniel De Leon, Soc.-Lab.		
10.	Clarence W. Meade, Rep.		
	Amos J. Cummings, Dem.		
	Fletcher Hamlin, Proh.		
	William Ruddy, Soc.-Lab.		
11.	Ferdinand Eldmann, Rep.		
	William Sulzer, Dem.		
	Thomas J. Connor, Nat. Dem.		
	John E. Hanson, Proh.		
	Herman Miller, Soc.-Lab.		
12.	Charles A. Hess, Rep.		
	George B. McClellan, Dem. and Nat. Dem.		
	Marion M. Miller, Pop.		
	William S. Hobbs, Proh.		
	Charles B. Copp, Soc.-Lab.		
13.	Richard C. Shannon, Rep.		
	Thomas Smith, Dem.		
	Joseph H. Madden, Nat. Dem.		
	J. J. Murphy, Pop.		
	France M. Hammond, Proh.		
	Isidor Phillips, Soc.-Lab.		
14.	Lemuel E. Quigg, Rep.		
	John Quincy Adams, Dem.		
	Charles V. Fornes, Nat. Dem.		
	Benjamin T. Rogers, Jr., Proh.		
	Richard P. Mortan, Soc.-Lab.		
15.	Philip B. Low, Rep. and Nat. Dem.		
	William H. Burke, Dem.		
	A. C. Fisk, Pop.		
	Oscar A. Gage, Proh.		
	Enoch K. Thomas, Soc.-Lab.		
16.	William L. Ward, Rep.		
	Eugene B. Travis, Dem.		
	James V. Lawrence, Nat. Dem.		
	James H. Hardy, Proh.		
	Lucien Saniel, Soc.-Lab.		
	Ben L. Fairchild, Ind.		
17.	Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Rep.		
	David A. Morrison, Dem.		
	Robert A. Widenmann, Nat. Dem.		
	Joseph Schmitt, Soc.-Lab.		
	John H. Ketcham, Rep.		
	Richard E. Connell, Dem.		
	Henry Metcalfe, Nat. Dem.		
19.	Aaron V. B. Cochrane, Rep.		
	George P. Miller, Dem.		
	Elmer T. Haines, Nat. Dem.		
	Nathaniel D. Powers, Proh.		
	Lawrence A. Boland, Soc.-Lab.		
20.	George N. Southwick, Rep.		
	Thomas F. Wilkinson, Dem. Pop.		
	Simeon Holroyd, Nat. Dem.		
21.	David F. Wilber, Rep.		
	John H. Bagley, Dem.		
	Leslie P. Clarke, Nat. Dem.		
22.	Lucius N. Littauer, Rep.		
	John C. Greene, Nat. Dem.		
	James T. Sweetman, Proh.		
23.	Wallace T. Foote, Rep.		
	Winfield A. Huppuch, Nat. Dem.		
24.	Charles A. Chickering, Rep.		
	Oscar M. Wood, Dem. and Nat. Dem.		
25.	James S. Sherman, Rep. and Nat. Dem.		
	Cornelius Haley, Dem. Pop.		
	William T. Towsley, Proh.		
	Seth G. Heacock, Ind. Rep.		
26.	George W. Ray, Rep.		
	Alexander Tocx¼7m Sth2T))t		
	Alexander D. Wales, Dem. Pop		
	Charles S. Hall, Nat. Dem.		
	John Grant, Ind. Rep.		
27.	Theodore L. Poole, Rep.		
	James J. Belden, Dem. Rep.		
	Charles N. Corregan, Soc.-Lab.		
28.	Sereno E. Payne, Rep.		
	Robert L. Drummond, Dem. Pop.		
	Francis O. Mason, Nat. Dem.		
29.	Charles W. Gillet, Rep.		
	Henry W. Bowes, Dem.		
	De Merville Page, Nat. Dem.		
30.	James W. Wadsworth, Rep.		
	Frank P. Hulette, Dem.		
	George A. Sweet, Nat. Dem.		
	John Ideson, Pop.		
31.	Henry C. Brewster, Rep.		
	William E. Ryan, Dem.		
	Henry H. Davis, Nat. Dem.		
	W. J. McPherson, Ind.		
32.	Rowland B. Mahaney, Rep.		
	Charles Rung, Dem.		
	W. H. Davis, Nat. Dem.		
33.	D. S. Alexander, Rep.		
	H. W. Richardson, Dem.		
	George Wing, Nat. Dem.		
34.	Warren B. Hooker, Rep.		
	Staley N. Wood, Nat. Dem.		
	Ancel M. Taylor, Proh.		
	D. F. Allen, Pop.		

New-York also elects 150 Assemblymen, who, with 49 Senators now in office and one vacancy to be filled, will choose a United States Senator to succeed David B. Hill. The Legislative candidates by counties are:

ALBANY.

Dists.
1. Robert G. Scherer, Rep.; Andrew G. Sullivan, Dem.
2. James B. McEwan, Rep.; George Noyes, Dem.
3. David Ferris, Rep.; George T. Kelly, Dem.
4. Jacob D. Leversee, Rep.; John S. Crane, Dem.

ALLEGANY.

Grant Duke, Rep.; Peter J. Quinn, Dem.; Fred A. Robbins, Ind.

BROOME.

1. Charles E. Fuller, Rep.; John H. Stone, Dem.; George S. Perry, Nat. Dem.
2. Charles F. Tupper, Rep.; Arthur S. Holland, Dem.; Edmund H. Titchener, Nat. Dem.

CATTARAUGUS.

1. Charles H. Miller, Rep.; E. M. Belford, Dem.
2. Girvease A. Mattson, Rep.; G. W. Boyce, Dem.

CAYUGA.

1. Clarence Sheldon, Rep.; M. C. Johnson, Dem.
2. Eugene B. Rounds, Rep.; T. F. Walsh, Dem.

CHAUTAUQUA.

1. Frederick R. Peterson, Rep.; Jerome Babcock, Dem.
2. S. Fred Nixon, Rep.; W. H. Record, Dem.

CHEMUNG.

John H. Holtzert, Rep.; Andrew Fitzsimmons, Dem.; Thomas K. Beecher, Proh.

CHENANGO.

Jotham P. Allds, Rep.; Chester S. Hayes, Dem.

CLINTON.

Everett C. Baker, Rep.; M. U. B. Turner, Dem.

COLUMBIA.

Robert Hoes, Rep.; Charles W. Davis, Dem.

CORTLAND.

F. P. Saunders, Rep.; F. W. Collins, Dem.; Dell June, Proh.; Albert Allen, Nat. Dem.

DELAWARE.

Delos H. Mackey, Rep.; John W. McArthur, Dem.

DUTCHESS.

1. John A. Hanna, Rep.; Lewis D. Germond, Dem.; J. H. Cook, Nat. Dem.
2. Augustus B. Gray, Rep.; John H. Ollvet, Dem.; T. J. Hobron, Nat. Dem.

ERIE.

1. Patrick J. McDowell, Rep.; Cornelius Coughlin, Dem.; T. J. Nunan, Nat. Dem.
2. Henry W. Hill, Rep.; John O'Connor, Dem.; E. F. Tanner, Nat. Dem.
3. Benjamin A. Peevers, Rep.; William Maloney, Dem.; H. M. Embry, Nat. Dem.
4. William S. Schneider, Rep.; John C. Mohring, Dem.; F. E. Fronezsk, Nat. Dem.
5. Charles Braun, Rep.; Henry Streifler, Dem.; G. M. Frohe, Nat. Dem.
6. Nicholas J. Miller, Rep.; Edward McConnell, Dem.; A. H. Rosenz, Nat. Dem.
7. Henry L. Steiner, Rep.; W. S. Jackson, Dem.; J. H. W. Staley, Nat. Dem.
8. Herman J. Blasdell, Rep.; C. H. Addington, Dem.; B. W. Keys, Nat. Dem.

ESSEX.

James H. Pierce, Rep.; William Hudson, Dem.

FRANKLIN.

T. A. Sears, Rep.; W. E. Smallman, Dem.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

B. D. Brown, Rep.; Frank Benedict, Dem.; G. C. Hartin, Proh.; R. T. McKeever, Nat. Dem.

GENESEE.

Archie D. Sanders, Rep.; Lawton W. Terry, Dem.

GREENE.

Newton Sweet, Rep.; Benjamin Tryon, Dem.

HERKIMER.

O. H. Springer, Rep.; L. G. Rankin, Dem.; C. J. Wheeler, Proh.

JEFFERSON.

1. Walter Zimmerman, Rep.; F. T. Watson, Dem.; C. W. Haas, Nat. Dem.; A. M. Leffingwell, Proh.
2. C. J. Clark, Rep.; George D. Hewitt, Dem.; D. W. Lawson, Nat. Dem.; G. E. Satchwell, Proh.

KINGS.

1. Thomas H. Wagstaff, Rep.; Joseph V. Lemaire, Dem.; Everett Greene, Nat. Dem.; Joseph V. Lemaire, Pop.; John P. Moody, Soc.-Labor.
2. Lewis H. Fisher, Rep.; John McKeown, Dem.; James J. Donohue, Nat. Dem.; Edward Brosnahan, Pop.; Benjamin Hanford, Soc.-Lab.
3. Wilmot D. Morehouse, Rep.; Thomas H. Cullen, Dem.; Charles A. Webber, Nat. Dem.; Thomas H. Cullen, Pop.; Bernard Hughes, Soc.-Labor.
4. George W. Wilson, Rep.; Edmund A. Whalen, Dem.; Howard T. Walden, Nat. Dem.; Edmund A. Whalen, Pop.; Niels Everson, Proh.; Lawrence Tighe, Soc.-Labor.
5. John C. Knaup, Rep.; Nathan Heyman, Dem.; John F. Ahrens, Nat. Dem.; Nathan Heyman, Pop.; Ludwig Gebhardt, Soc.-Labor.
6. Edward H. M. Roehr, Rep.; William R. McGuire, Dem.; Paul T. A. Newman, Nat. Dem.; William R. McGuire, Pop.; William Barry, Proh.; Frederic Schaefer, Soc.-Labor.
7. George H. Parshall, Rep.; Thomas J. Casey, Dem.; Frederick H. Cooke, Nat. Dem.; Thomas J. Casey, Pop.; William Hugh Wherry, Soc.-Labor.
8. Felix G. Kernan, Rep.; James Lennon, Jr., Dem.; Thas H. Thompson, Nat. Dem.; James W. Kasson, Pop.
9. Stephen T. Byrne, Rep.; John J. Cain, Dem.; Lawrence O'Hara, Nat. Dem.; John J. Cain, Pop.; Oscar H. Hild, Soc.-Labor.
10. William L. Perkins, Rep.; James J. Tierney, Dem.; Charles R. Halsey, Nat. Dem.; James J. Tierney, Pop.; James J. O'Dea, Soc.-Labor.
11. Lucien S. Bayliss, Rep.; Joseph A. Gulder, Dem.; James E. Young, Nat. Dem.; Joseph A. Gulder, Pop.
12. Henry E. Abell, Rep.; Charles H. Ebbets Dem.; Charles H. Ebbets, Nat. Dem.; Andrew G. Cheeney, Pop.; William P. Dukeshire, Proh.; Stephen Mummery, Soc.-Labor.
13. Orrion L. Forrester, Rep.; Matthew J. Kennedy, Dem.; Matthew J. Kennedy, Nat. Dem.; Matthew J. Kennedy, Pop.; William Keidel, Soc.-Labor.
14. George E. Rodgers, Rep.; John M. Zurn Dem.; Vincent A. Burns, Nat. Dem.; John M. Zurn, Pop.; R. John Lark, Soc.-Labor.
15. Joseph Murray, Rep.; Robert J. Rudd, Dem.; Robert J. Rudd, Nat. Dem.; Robert J. Rudd, Pop.; Frederick A. W. Grube, Soc.-Labor.
16. Edward C. Brennan, Rep.; Cecil P. Cooper, Dem.; William S. Warren, Nat. Dem.; Cecil P. Cooper, Pop.; Allen G. Earl, Proh.; Gebhard Armann, Soc.-Labor.
17. Henry Marshall, Rep.; John H. Anderson, Dem.; Emil Schneeloch, Nat. Dem.; John H. Anderson, Pop.; Jeremiah Van Valkenburgh, Proh.; Louis Bauer, Soc.-Labor.
18. George J. Soper, Rep.; John Daly, Dem.; Charles H. Fuller, Nat. Dem.; John Daly, Pop.; Thomas J. Clancey, Soc.-Labor.
19. Charles Nulanz, Rep.; Frederick Schmid, Dem.; Redmond J. McManus, Nat. Dem.; Frederick Schmid, Pop.; Peter Fiebiger, Soc.-Labor.
20. Frederick G. Hughes, Rep.; Richard J. Koerner, Dem.; Benjamin Brush Van Buren, Nat. Dem.; Richard J. Koerner Pop.; Robert H. Mershan, Proh.; Henry Kuhn, Soc.-Labor.
21. Edward F. Linton, Rep.; Henry French, Dem.; Jacob R. Roether, Nat. Dem.; Henry French, Pop.; Hugo Vogt, Soc.-Labor.

LEWIS.

John S. Koster, Rep.; E. S. K. Merrill, Dem.

LIVINGSTON.

Otto Kelsey, Rep.; Patrick Hendricks, Dem.; C. J. McKenzie, Pop.

MADISON.

Robert J. Fish, Rep.; W. J. Bridge, Dem.

MONROE.

Dist.
1. Merton E. Lewis, Rep.; Martin S. Mindrich, Pop. and Dem.; William Lippitt, Soc.-Labor.
2. J. M. E. O'Grady, Rep.; Benjamin Haag, Dem.; Morris Berman, Soc.-Labor.
3. W. W. Armstrong, Rep.; M. J. O'Brien, Dem.; William Richards, Soc.-Labor.
4. Fred E. Gott, Rep.; J. S. Haight, Dem. Martin Goss, Soc.-Labor.

MONTGOMERY.

E. L. Schmidt, Rep.; S. W. Brumley, Dem.; William Plattner, Pop.

NEW-YORK.

Dist.
1. Arthur Pezold, Rep.; Daniel E. Finn, Dem.; Edwin C. Bean, Pop.; Christian Rathgens, Nat. Dem.; G. F. Carr, Pop.; R. Lovestrand, Soc.-Labor.
2. William H. Kilboy, Rep. and Nat. Dem.; Thomas J. Barry, Dem.; A. J. Smith, Pop.; J. H. Wyburn, Proh.; Julius Hammer, Soc.-Labor.
3. L. J. Hoenninger, Rep.; W. H. Leonard, Dem.; J. H. Mulin, Pop.; William S. Millie, Nat. Dem.; John McNickel, Proh.; Franz Fals, Soc.-Labor.
4. John P. Denny, Rep.; P. H. Roche, Dem. and Pop.; P. H. Massengaft, Proh.; G. H. Epstein, Nat. Dem.; P. Murphy, Soc. Labor.
5. Richard Van Cott, Rep.; Harding Weston, Dem. and Pop.; James A. Hooper, Nat. Dem.; Abram Aarons, Proh.; Emil Knell, Soc.-Labor.
6. John Palmiere, Rep.; T. P. Sullivan, Dem.; W. G. Jones, Pop.; John V. Gillen, Nat. Dem.; George Klnsvitts, Proh.; H. Kahlbaum, Soc.-Labor.
7. William C. Baxter, Rep.; E. W. Hart, Dem.; Gustavus Myers, Pop.; Matthew Conklin, Nat. Dem.; Aaron R. Lewis, Proh.; R. Blumentahal, Soc.-Labor.
8. Charles S. Adler, Rep. and Nat. Dem.; Morris Rose, Dem.; W. F. Miller, Pop.; Solomon Berman, Soc.-Labor; Arthur McKeown.
9. John D. Blackburn, Rep.; J. F. MacCabe, Dem.; Charles Healey, Pop.; John G. Norman, Nat. Dem.; B. C. Hedges, Proh.; C. G. Teche, Soc.-Labor.
10. Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Rep.; Otto Kempner, Dem. and Pop.; C. H. Loos, Nat. Dem.; W. Retzlaff, Proh.; George Sieburg, Soc.-Labor.
11. Edmund C. Lee, Rep.; W. H. Gledhill, Dem. and Pop.; Henry Osborne, Proh.; A. B. Themma, Nat. Dem.; James Boyd, Soc.-Labor.
12. Rudolph Maas, Rep. and Nat. Dem.; Joseph Schulum, Dem. and Pop.; James Gilkinson, Proh.; Alexander Jonas, Soc.-Labor.
13. William Corbitt, Rep.; Patrick F. Trainor, Dem. and Pop.; Edward Billhardt, Nat. Dem.; G. A. Botsford, Proh.; Charles Kaiser, Soc.-Labor.
14. Conrad C. Wissemann, Rep.; Jacob Fritz, Dem. and Pop.; James A. Smith, Nat. Dem.; J. T. Keys, Proh.; Joseph Stalber, Soc.-Labor.
15. Richard C. Van Horn, Rep.; Thomas F. Myers, Dem. and Pop.; John J. Walsh, Nat. Dem.; James M. Orr, Proh.; N. Bendin, Soc.-Labor.
16. William Volkel, Rep.; Benjamin Hoffman, Dem. and Pop.; T. F. Leonard, Nat. Dem.; J. F. Nubel, Jr., Proh.; Meyer London, Soc.-Labor.
17. D. F. Lloyd, Rep.; J. A. Dempsey, Dem.; Joseph Finn, Pop.; D. J. Gleason, Nat. Dem.; T. M. Mauser, Proh.; F. Richter, Soc.-Labor.
18. James P. Kelker, Rep.; John F. Daly, Dem.; W. J. Ghent, Pop.; M. J. Kelly, Nat. Dem.; John Benney, Proh.; James Hunter, Soc.-Labor.
19. Robert Mazett, Rep.; G. F. Burslem, Dem.; J. J. Daly, Pop.; A. A. Whitman, Nat. Dem.; William Tremere, Proh.; P. J. O'Brien, Soc.-Labor.
20. Charles H. Edlich, Rep.; John P. Corrigan, Dem.; T. B. Wakeman, Pop.; Eugene T. Banks, Nat. Dem.; E. N. Garsney, Proh.; Harry Berger, Soc.-Labor.
21. George C. Austin, Rep.; Thomas J. Murray, Dem. and Pop.; Edward H. Mead, Proh.; George G. Vestner, Nat. Dem.; F. J. D'Elseaux, Soc.-Labor.
22. Abram Lewis, Rep.; Daniel D. Tooker, Dem. and Nat. Dem.; J. S. Holy, Pop.; Martin Ely, Soc.-Labor; G. W. Strebel, Proh.; C. H. Dalhauser, Ind.
23. Richard Gilleland, Rep.; Thomas J. Hayden, Dem.; M. J. Leonard, Pop.; John M. Thompson, Nat. Dem.; George Munro, Proh.; C. E. Thompson, Soc.-Labor.
24. Henry Zweifel, Jr., Rep.; J. B. Fitzgerald, Dem. and Pop.; W. H. Dimond, Proh.; F. S. Campbell, Nat. Dem.; W. Klingenberg, Soc.-Labor.
25. P. H. Murphy, Rep.; Andrew Govan, Dem.; A. Weldon, Pop.; Julian B. Shope, Nat. Dem.; H. C. Taylor, Proh.
26. Frank A. Sovak, Rep.; Patrick J. Andrews, Dem. and Pop.; F. D. Du Souchet, Proh.; Patrick St. J. O'Sullivan, Nat. Dem.; Charles Franz, Soc.-Labor.
27. Francis E. Laimbeer, Rep.; Charles A. Molloy, Dem. and Pop.; E. G. Barton, Proh.; C. C. Ferris, Nat. Dem.
28. John F. Sherman, Rep.; Joseph I. Green, Dem. and Pop.; Charles Knappmann, Proh.; G. L. Loewenhall, Nat. Dem.; C. Wallstrom, Soc.-Labor.
29. Lawrence E. Brown, Rep.; Edward L. Purdy, Dem. and Pop.; J. H. Yarnel, Proh.; M. M. Schlesinger, Nat. Dem.
30. Theodore W. Bricker, Rep.; G. W. Meyer, Jr., Dem.; James J. Daly, Pop.; John W. Ennis, Nat. Dem.; C. L. Kidder, Proh.; E. Bruckmann, Soc.-Labor.
31. Harvey T. Andrews, Rep.; F. L. Eckerson, Dem. and Pop.;

t Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, ntroller, Attorney General, Adjutant General, Superintendent of Education, and Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

FOR GOVERNOR—
Sampson Pope, Lily White.
R. M Wallace, Webster Rep.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
W. W. Russell, Lily White.
J. P. Latimer, Webster Rep.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—
B. R. King, Lily White.
B. O. Duncan, Webster Rep.

FOR TREASURER—
D. J. Knotts, Lily White.
George J. Cunningham, Webster Rep.

FOR CONTROLLER—
V. P. Clayborne, Lily White.
E. H. Cochran, Webster Rep.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—
L. D. Melton, Lily White and Webster Rep.

FOR ADJUTANT GENERAL—
A. T. Jennings, Lily White.
E. Brooks Sligh, Webster Rep.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION—
M. A. Dawson, Lily White.
E. D. Burroughs, Webster Rep.

FOR CONGRESS—

Dist.
1. G. W. Murray, Rep.
C. Cohen, Rep.
William Elliott, Dem.
2. B. P. Chatfield, Rep.
3. Anson C. Merrick, Rep.
Asbury C. Latimer, Dem.
4. Pratt B. Suber, Rep.
Stanyarne Wilson, Dem.
5. John F. Jones, Rep.
Thomas J. Strait, Dem.
6. J. E. Wilson, Rep.
John L. McLaurin, Dem.
7. T. B. Johnstone, Rep.
J. William Stokes, Dem.

South Carolina elects a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator to succeed John L. M. Irby, Dem.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Four Electoral Votes.

No fusion on Electors. Democrats and Populists have the same State ticket.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1892.....	9,081	31,888	26,544	.....

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894.....	8,756	40,401	26,568	1,861

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

At Large.	Vote.	Plu.
John A. Pickler, Rep.	40,623	13,269
Freeman Knowles, Ind.	27,354	
Roger F. Connor, Dem.	8,041	
A. Jamieson, Proh.	823	
Robert J. Gamble, Rep.	40,383	13,000
John E. Kelley, Ind.	27,383	
William A. Lynch, Dem.	8,102	
George A. Ragan, Proh.	872	

South Dakota elects a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of instruction, Land Commissioner, and Representatives in Congress. The State also votes on proposed prohibition amendments to the Constitution. The candidates are:

FOR GOVERNOR—
Amund O. Ringsrud, Rep.
Andrew E. Lee, Fusion.
John F. Hanson, Proh.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
Daniel T. Hindman, Rep.
Percy R. Crothers, Fusion.
F. J. Carlisle, Proh.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—
William H. Roddle, Rep.
J. W. Harden, Fusion.
C. M. Peck, Proh.

FOR AUDITOR—
Henry E. Mayhew, Rep.
J. H. Kipp, Fusion.

FOR TREASURER—
Kirk G. Phillips, Rep.
W. S. Logan, Fusion.
Joseph Harker, Proh.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—
Stephen V. Jones, Rep.
Melvin Grigsby, Fusion.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION—
Frank Crane, Rep.
Miss Kate Taubman, Fusion.
George Kephart, Proh.

FOR LAND COMMISSIONER—
John A. Lockhart, Rep.
A. M. Allen, Fusion.

FOR CONGRESS—
At Large.C. I. Crawford, Rep.
Robert J. Gamble, Rep.
John E. Kelly, Fusion.
Freeman Knowles, Fusion.

South Dakota elects a Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed James H. Kyle, Ind.

TENNESSEE.

Twelve Electoral Votes.

No fusion.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888.....	158,779	138,988	.....	5,699
In 1892.....	133,477	99,973	23,622	4,856

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
*In 1894.....	104,350	105,134	23,092	.....

*The Democratic candidate for Governor was seated after a contest in the Legislature.

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894.

Dist.	Vote.	Plu.
1. William C. Anderson, Rep.	18,017	9,475
T. A. Cox, Dem.	8,542	
R. S. Chews, Pop. and Proh.	2,032	
2. Henry R. Gibson, Rep.	16,215	3,024
John C. Houk, fusion.	13,191	
Meek, Pop.	638	
N. G. Olinger, Proh.	414	
3. Foster V. Brown, Rep.	17,019	3,072
H. C. Snodgrass, Dem.	13,947	
Frank P. Dickey, Proh.	1,699	
4. Benton McMillin, Dem.	11,965	1,383
John A. Denton, Rep.	10,582	
5. James D. Richardson, Dem.	11,440	1,897
Erwin, Pop.	9,543	
Montgomery, Rep.	320	
6. Joseph E. Washington, Dem.	11,234	6,436
T. Gamble, Rep.	4,798	
J. W. Lewis, Pop.	4,783	
7. Nicholas N. Cox, Dem.	9,098	2,732
N. F. Farris, Rep.	6,366	
Blackburn, Pop.	1,844	
8. John E. McCall, Rep.	13,071	910
B. A. Enloe, Dem.	12,161	
9. James C. McDearmon, Dem.	10,634	2,651
Atwood Pierson, Pop.	7,983	
10. Josiah Patterson, Dem.	6,654	4,699
J. W. Brown, Rep.	1,955	
R. J. Rawlings, Pop.	1,454	

Tennessee elects a Governor and Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

FOR GOVERNOR—
George N. Tillman, Rep.
Robert L. Taylor, Dem.
Josephus Hopwood, Proh.
A. L. Mims, Pop.

FOR CONGRESS—

Dist.		
1.	Walter T. Brownlow, Rep.	
	L. L. Lawrence, Dem.	
	W. H. Nelson, Ind. Rep.	
	S. R. Cheever, Proh.	
2.	Henry R. Gibson, Rep.	
	W. L. Ledgerwood, Dem.	
	William Oliver, Pop.	
3.	W. J. Clift, Rep.	
	John A. Moone, Fusion.	
	W. T. Farris, Pop.	
4.	Charles H. Whitney, Rep.	
	Benton McMillin, Dem.	
5.	Sydney Houston, Rep.	
	James D. Richardson, Dem.	
	W. W. Erwin, Pop.	
6.	John Wesley Gaines, Dem.	
7.	A. M. Hughes, Jr., Rep.	
	W. T. Whitthorne, Dem.	
	Nicholas N. Cox, Dem.	
	J. K. P. Blackburn, Pop.	
8.	John E. McCall, Rep.	
	T. W. Sims, Dem.	
9.	Rice A. Pierce, Dem.	
	John H. McDowell, Pop.	
10.	E. W. Carmack, Dem.	
	Josiah Patterson, Nat. Dem.	
	Ben. G. West, Pop.	

Tennessee also elects a State Legislature.

TEXAS.

Fifteen Electoral Votes.

No fusion.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888.....	234,883	88,422	29,409	4,749
In 1892.....	289,148	77,478	99,688	2,165

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.				
In 1894.....	207,167	*54,520	152,731	3,801

*The "Lily White" Republicans cast 5,026 votes.

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894.

Dist.	Vote.	Plu.
1. Joseph C. Hutcheson, Dem.	14,920	4,823
J. J. Burroughs, Pop.	10,097	
Dunn, Rep.	2,164	
2. Sam B. Cooper, Dem.	25,292	7,069
B. A. Calhoun, Pop.	16,223	
3. Charles H. Yoakum, Dem.	15,462	3,051
J. M. Perdue, Pop.	12,411	
4. David B. Culberson, Dem.	15,873	1,358
J. H. Davis, Pop.	14,515	
Henry S. Sanderson, Rep.	1,726	
5. Joseph W. Bailey, Dem.	19,722	6,782
U. M. Browder, Rep.	13,540	
Parmer, Pop.	1,517	
6. J. O. Abbott, Dem.	19,965	344
J. C. Kearby, Pop.	19,621	
B. O. James, Rep.	968	
7. George C. Pendleton, Dem.	18,822	1,730
I. N. Barber, Rep.	17,092	
8. Charles K. Bell, Dem.	16,480	376
C. H. Jenkins, Pop.	16,104	
9. Joseph D. Sayres, Dem.	18,460	1,869
W. O. Hutchinson	16,591	
10. Miles Crowley, Dem.	12,177	1,307
A. J. Rosenthal, Rep.	10,870	
J. C. McBride, Pop.	7,874	
11. Rudolph Kleberg, Dem.	12,431	6,859
Brewster, Rep.	5,572	
Lawhon	5,037	
12. George H. Noonan, Rep.	11,958	913
A. W. Houston, Dem.	11,045	
J. F. Gates, Pop.	4,213	
13. Jeremiah V. Cockrell, Dem.	13,687	366
D. B. Gilliland, Pop.	13,321	
J. M. Dean, Ind. Dem.	5,788	
B. B. Kenyon, Rep.	1,566	

Texas elects a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Controller, Treasurer, Land Commissioner, Superintendent of Instruction, Chief Justice, and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

FOR GOVERNOR—
Henry B. Cline, Lily White Rep.
Charles A. Culberson, Dem.
Randolph Clark, Proh.
Jerome C. Kearby, Pop.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
Robert Hanschke, Lily White Rep.
George T. Jester, Dem.
H. Bradford, Proh.
H. S. P. Ashley, Pop.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—
J. H. Norton, Lily White Rep.
M. M. Crane, Dem.
James B. Goff, Proh.

FOR CONTROLLER—
T. B. Johnson, Lily White Rep.
R. W. Finley, Dem.
W. T. Clayton, Proh.
E. O. Meitzen, Pop.

FOR TREASURER—
W. N. Norton, Lily White Rep.
W. B. Wortham, Dem.
Jerome W. Henderson, Proh.
S. O. Dawes, Pop.

FOR LAND COMMISSIONER—
J. M. Steere, Lily White Rep.
A. J. Baker, Dem.
W. Manning, Proh.
S. C. Granberry, Pop.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION—
H. F. MacGregor, Lily White Rep.
J. M. Carlisle, Dem.
R. C. Burleson, Proh.
A. B. Francisco, Pop.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT—
W. L. Davidson, Dem.
T. J. McMinn, Pop.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE—
Leroy G. Denman, Dem.

FOR CONGRESS—

Dist.		
1.	Arthur C. Tompkins, Rep.	
	Thomas H. Ball, Dem.	
	Joseph H. Eagle, Pop.	
2.	John M. Claiborne, Rep.	
	Samuel B. Cooper, Dem.	
	B. A. Calhoun, Pop.	
3.	Reese C. De Graffenreid, Dem	
	William Enoch Farmer, Pop.	
4.	John W. Crawford, Dem.	
	M. W. Johnson, Nat. Dem.	
	J. H. Davis, Pop.	
5.	Joseph W. Bailey, Dem.	
	R. C. Foster, Nat. Dem.	
	W. D. Gordon, Pop.	
6.	Robert Emmet Burke, Dem.	
	Barnett Gibbs, Pop.	
7.	T. A. Pope, Rep.	
	Robert L. Henry, Dem.	
	E. L. Anthony, Nat. Dem.	
	W. L. Douthit, Pop.	
8.	G. C. McAndrew, Rep.	
	S. W. T. Lanham, Dem.	
	J. Peter Smith, Nat. Dem	
	C. H. Jenkins, Pop.	
9.	W. K. Makemson, Rep.	
	Joseph D. Sayres, Dem.	
	Reddin Andrews, Pop.	
10.	R. B. Hawley, Rep.	
	James H. Shelburne, Dem.	
	Noah Allen, Pop.	
11.	T. H. Grass, Rep.	
	Rudolph Kleberg, Dem.	
	Winchester Kelsoe, Dem.	
	T. W. Mocke, Nat. Dem.	
	James M. Smith, Pop.	
12.	George H. Noonan, Rep.	
	James L. Slayden, Dem.	
	Marshall Fulton, Silver.	
13.	Henry L. Bentley, Rep.	
	J. H. Stephens, Dem.	

Texas elects a Legislature.

UTAH.

Three Electoral Votes.

Fusion. One Democrat, one Populist, and one Silver Republican on the Bryan Electoral ticket.

VOTE AT CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
In 1894.....	19,505	21,328	555
In 1895.....	19,666	20,563	1,150

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1895.

AT LARGE.

	Vote.	Plu.
Clarence E. Allen, Rep.	20,563	897
Roberts, Dem.	19,666	

Utah elects a Representative in Congress. The candidates are:

AT LARGE—
Lafayette Holbrook, Rep.
Warren Foster, Pop.

Utah elects a Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Arthur Brown, (Silver Rep.) One-half of the State Senators elected will serve for four years and take part in the election of a United States Senator to succeed Frank J. Cannon, Rep.

VERMONT.

Four Electoral Votes.

No fusion.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888.....	16,788	45,192	.....	1,460
In 1892.....	16,235	37,992	42	1,415

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894.....	14,142	42,663	740	457

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894.

Dist.	Vote.	Plu.
1. H. Henry Powers, Rep.	21,546	14,559
V. A. Bullard, Dem.	6,987	
2. William W. Grout, Rep.	20,337	13,679
George L. Fletcher, Dem.	6,658	

Vermont elected a State ticket and members of Congress Sept. 7. Josiah Grout, for Governor, had 53,246, against 14,856 for J. Henry Jackson; 831 for Joseph Battell, Pop., and 755 for Rodney C. Whittemore, Proh. H. Henry Powers and William W Grout, both Republicans, were elected Representatives in Congress. A Legislature was elected which has chosen Justin S. Morrill to succeed himself in the United States Senate.

VIRGINIA.

Twelve . ectoral Votes.

No agreement to fuse.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1888.....	151,977	150,488	.....	1,678
In 1892.....	164,058	113,217	.....	12,190

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1893.....	127,940	81,239	.....	6,962

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894:

Dist.	Vote.	Plu.
1. William A. Jones, Dem.	11,598	4,654
James J. McDonald, Rep.	6,944	
— Morton, Pop.	461	
Frank A. Bristow, Proh.	291	
2. D. Gardiner Tyler, Dem.	12,375	3,507
Thomas R. Borland, Rep.	8,868	
— Edwards, Pop.	751	
3. Tazewell Ellett, Dem.	11,745	7,092
J. W. Southard, Rep.	4,653	
J. M. Gregory, Pop.	1,788	
G. M. Smithdeal, Proh.	231	
Martin M. Lipscomb, Ind.	194	
4. William R. Kenney, Dem.	8,778	764
R. T. Thorpe, Rep.	7,900	
J. Haskins Hobson, Pop.	1,116	
B. R. Horner, Proh.	284	
Lse Thornton, Ind.	175	
5. Claude A. Swanson, Dem.	10,750	2,333
George W. Correll, Rep.	8,417	
— Hale, Pop.	1,121	
W. T. Shelton, Proh.	249	
6. Peter J. Otey, Dem.	10,602	2,314
J. Hampton Hoge, Rep.	8,288	
O. E. Rucker, Pop.	2,550	
7. Smith S. Turner, Dem.	11,041	1,541
Robert J. Walker, Rep.	9,500	
— Barbee, Pop.	248	
J. H. Hopkins, Proh.	305	
8. Elisha E. Meredith, Dem.	10,801	2,351
Patrick H. McCaull, Rep.	8,450	
John S. Mason, Pop.	698	
9. James A. Walker, Rep.	14,287	956
H. S. K. Morrison, Dem.	13,331	
Havan B. Howe, Pop.	271	
10. Henry St. G. Tucker, Dem.	12,422	892
Jacob Yost, Rep.	11,530	
Edmund Cocke, Pop.	396	
C. A. Grove, Proh.	285	

Virginia elects Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

FOR CONGRESS—

Dist.
1. Walter B. Tyler, Rep.
William A. Jones, Dem.
2. Richard A. Wise, Rep.
William A. Young, Dem.
William Whaley, Nat. Dem.
3. Lounsford L. Lewis, Rep.
John Lamb, Dem.
T. O. Atwood, Proh.
4. H. T. Thorpe, Rep.
Sydney P. Epes, Dem.
J. Thomas Goode, Pop.
5. John R. Brown, Rep.
Claude A. Swanson, Dem.
6. J. Hampton Hoge, Rep.
Peter J. Otey, Dem.
Duval Radford, Nat. Dem.
7. Robert J. Walker, Rep.
James Hay, Dem.
8. Patrick H. McCaull, Rep.
Jonn F. Rixey, Dem.
9. James A. Walker, Rep.
Samuel W. Williams, Dem.
10. Jacob Yost, Rep.
Henry D. Flood, Dem.

WASHINGTON.

Four Electoral Votes.

Fusion. Two Democrats and two Populists on the Bryan Electoral ticket.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1892.....	29,802	36,400	19,165	2,542

VOTE AT STATE ELECTION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.
In 1894.....	14,160	34,812	24,983	209

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND VOTE IN 1894.

At Large.	Vote.	Plu.
William H. Doolittle, Rep.	35,981	9,696
*W. P. C. Adams, Pop.	26,285	
Benjamin F. Heuston, Dem.	14,602	
Samuel C. Hyde, Rep.	35,075	8,790

*J. C. Van Patten, the other candidate of the Populists, had 25,643.

Washington elects a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Instruction, Land Commissioner, Public Printer, Supreme Court Justice, and Representatives in Congress. The candidates are:

FOR GOVERNOR—
Potter C. Sullivan, Rep.
John R. Rogers, Fusion.
T. A. Shorthill, Pro.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
John W. Arrasmith, Rep.
Thurston Daniels, Fusion.
T. A. Shorthill, Pro.
A. C. Dickinson, Nat. Dem.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—
James H. Price, Rep.
William D. Jenkins, Fusion.
C. L. Haggard, Pro.

FOR TREASURER—
J. A. Kellogg, Rep.
C. W. Young, Fusion.
John Robin, Pro.

FOR AUDITOR—
John E. Frost, Rep.
Neal Cheatham, Fusion.
C. C. Gridley, Pro.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—
Edward W. Ross, Rep.
Patrick H. Winston, Fusion.
Everett Smith, Pro.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION—
Edwin L. Brunton, Rep.
Frank J. Browne, Fusion.
C. E. Newberry, Pro.

FOR LAND COMMISSIONER—
William T. Forrest, Rep.
Robert Bridges, Fusion.
A. E. Flagg, Pro.

FOR PUBLIC PRINTER—
Oliver C. White, Rep.
Gwin Hicks, Fusion.
Homer L. Bull, Pro.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE—
John P. Hoyt, Rep.
James B. Reavis, Fusion.

FOR CONGRESS—AT LARGE—
Samuel C. Hyde, Rep.
William H. Doolittle, Rep.
W. C. Jones, Fusion.
James Hamilton Lewis, Dem.
C. E. Newberry, Pro.
M. Rix, Pro.

Washington elects a Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Watson C. Squire, Rep. The State also votes on a proposed Constitutional amendment, to require ability to read and speak the English language as one of the necessary qualifications for the suffrage.

Killed by Coal Thrown from a Train.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Mrs. Margaret Dorsey, wife of John W. Dorsey, Baltimore and Ohio foreman at Okonoko, West Va., twenty-six miles east of Cumberland, was killed in a singular way Sunday. She was walking along the track toward a moving west-bound freight train, and when directly opposite the engine the fireman threw off a lump of slate coal, which struck her on top of the head, crushing her skull. She was picked up unconscious and remained in this condition six hours, when death ensued. The fireman had not seen her when he threw off the coal, which they are in the habit of doing when a slaty lump is found, as it would lessen the heat if burned. The lump weighed about forty pounds and the train was moving at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The trainmen saw the accident and immediately cut loose the engine, which was run to the nearest telegraph office, and Dr. Wiley of Cumberland was summoned. Mrs. Dorsey was forty years old and leaves a husband and two children.

Diphtheria in Illinois.

From The Chicago Record.

Dr. John A. Vincent of Springfield, a member of the Illinois State Board of Health, speaking of the epidemic of diphtheria in the State, said: "There is probably a great deal more diphtheria in the State than we ever hear of. They never report an epidemic to the State Board until it has got beyond the control of the local health officers. At present, according to reports made to us, diphtheria is epidemic in Effingham, Auburn, Virden, and Ramsey. Wednesday we ordered the schools closed at Galesburg on account of the prevalence of the disease."

PREVIOUS VOTES OF ALL THE STATES.

States.	Vote for President, 1892. Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.	Latest State Vote. Previous to 1896. Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Plu.	States.	Electoral Vote, '96.
Alabama	9,197	138,138	85,181	52,957	.....	110,875	33,292	27,583	Alabama	11
Arkansas	46,974	87,834	11,831	40,860	26,085	74,809	24,541	48,721	Arkansas	8
California	118,927	118,181	25,311	776	110,738	111,944	51,304	1,206	California	9
Colorado	38,620	Fusion	53,584	14,964	93,502	8,337	74,894	18,608	Colorado	4
Connecticut	77,032	82,575	809	5,543	83,975	66,287	1,546	17,688	Connecticut	6
Delaware	18,077	18,581	13	504	19,882	18,657	.....	1,225	Delaware	3
Florida	Fusion	30,143	4,843	25,300	19,880	18,659	.....	1,221	Florida	4
Georgia	48,305	129,386	42,939	81,081	.....	121,043	96,888	24,161	Georgia	13
Idaho	8,599	2	10,520	1,921	10,208	7,057	7,121	3,087	Idaho	3
Illinois	399,288	426,281	22,207	27,993	455,886	322,459	59,793	133,427	Illinois	24
Indiana	255,615	262,740	22,198	7,135	238,732	29,388	29,388	44,773	Indiana	15
Iowa	219,373	196,367	20,561	22,906	208,659	149,189	32,215	59,470	Iowa	13
Kansas	157,241	Fusion	163,111	5,870	124,272	42,888	42,888	81,384	Kansas	10
Kentucky	135,441	175,461	23,500	40,020	172,436	163,524	16,911	8,912	Kentucky	13
Louisiana	13,331	87,922	13,332	73,590	*79,270	46,739	8,502	32,531	Louisiana	8
Maine	62,878	48,024	2,045	14,854	69,599	30,621	5,321	38,978	Maine	6
Maryland	92,736	113,866	796	21,136	124,936	989	989	18,767	Maryland	8
Massachusetts	202,814	176,813	3,210	26,001	186,280	121,599	7,786	64,681	Massachusetts	15
Michigan	222,708	202,296	19,892	20,412	237,215	130,823	30,012	106,392	Michigan	14
Minnesota	122,736	100,579	30,398	22,160	147,943	53,534	87,898	59,045	Minnesota	9
Mississippi	1,406	40,237	10,259	29,958	.....	47,000	13,000	34,000	Mississippi	9
Missouri	226,762	268,628	41,183	41,966	229,641	226,547	22,463	3,099	Missouri	17
Montana	13,838	17,539	7,259	1,304	23,140	10,369	14,420	7,900	Montana	4
Nebraska	87,227	24,943	83,134	4,093	94,613	97,815	.....	3,192	Nebraska	8
Nevada	2,822	711	7,267	4,445	3,861	711	5,223	1,362	Nevada	3
New-Hampshire	45,658	42,081	293	3,577	46,491	33,959	.....	12,532	New-Hampshire	4
New-Jersey	156,080	171,066	985	14,986	136,000	162,900	4,147	26,900	New-Jersey	10
New-York	609,350	654,868	16,429	45,518	601,205	511,060	6,916	90,145	New-York	36
North Carolina	100,346	132,951	44,732	32,605	148,344	127,593	.....	27,751	North Carolina	11
North Dakota	17,519	Fusion	17,650	131	23,723	8,188	9,354	14,369	North Dakota	3
Ohio	405,187	404,115	14,850	1,072	427,141	331,519	52,675	92,622	Ohio	23
Oregon	35,002	14,243	26,875	8,127	41,039	17,498	26,033	15,006	Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	516,011	452,264	8,714	53,747	456,475	282,481	7,802	173,994	Pennsylvania	32
Rhode Island	27,069	24,335	227	2,734	25,098	14,289	369	10,809	Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	13,384	54,698	2,410	41,314	.....	39,507	17,278	22,229	South Carolina	9
South Dakota	34,888	9,081	26,512	8,376	40,401	8,756	26,568	13,833	South Dakota	4
Tennessee	99,973	136,477	23,622	36,504	105,134	104,350	23,092	784	Tennessee	12
Texas	81,444	239,148	99,638	139,510	54,520	207,167	152,731	154,426	Texas	15
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,833	18,519	.....	2,314	Utah	3
Vermont	37,992	16,326	43	20,333	42,663	14,142	740	28,521	Vermont	4
Virginia	113,256	163,977	12,274	50,721	88,846	113,439	10,330	24,593	Virginia	12
Washington	36,470	29,844	19,105	7,626	34,812	14,160	24,983	9,829	Washington	4
West Virginia	80,285	84,468	4,165	4,183	89,605	76,146	3,018	13,459	West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	170,791	177,335	9,909	6,544	96,432	142,145	25,613	54,307	Wisconsin	12
Wyoming	8,454	Fusion	7,722	732	10,149	6,965	2,176	3,184	Wyoming	3
Total	5,175,287	5,554,437	1,041,134							447

*Ind. Dem.

WAKING AT A CERTAIN HOUR.

The Boston Man Who Heard the Clock Strike Six.

From The Boston Transcript.

A man who wished to make sure that an ailing child in a bed in an adjoining room kept covered through the night, and who before he went to sleep himself made a mental memorandum to the effect that he must not sleep without waking more than an hour or two, really fell into a very sound slumber. But in the midst of it he was awakened by apparently hearing the bell of the town clock not far away strike 6 o'clock—all the strokes falling clearly—one, two, three, four, five, six. Now, this man is accustomed to rise every morning at 6 o'clock, and seldom sleeps past that hour; it has long been for him the end of the night and the beginning of the day. As he heard the strokes, naturally he had the impression that he had slept all night, and had neglected the child. He got up quickly, and was surprised to find that the darkness was intense; and, on striking a light and consulting his watch he was astonished to find not only that he had not slept more than two hours, but that no bell had struck—that it was between the hours, so that he could not have heard the clock strike some other hour and mistaken it for six. There was, it should be mentioned, no striking clock in the house, nor any within hearing except the town clock, which he supposed he had heard, but had not.

Now this seems to be a clear case of the operation of some sort of machinery in the man's mind, whereby he was roused by the premature occurrence of the sensation of a summons that was sure to awake him under ordinary circumstances. That the man was sound asleep was proved by the fact that he might easily have heard the bell strike eleven and twelve, for the window was open and soon afterward, being now awake, he heard it strike 1 o'clock loudly; but he heard nothing of the noisy striking of these hours. He had gone to sleep very tired, and, but for this summons so skillfully directed by his sub-consciousness, occurring at the expiration of the time he had set when he fell asleep, he might easily have slept all night. The ringing of no hour but 6 ever roused him under ordinary circumstances; "therefore," said his unsleeping sub-consciousness, "I will ring in 6 o'clock on him, and see if that will make him get up and cover the baby." The false summons worked like a charm. Such things make more that Alice in Wonderland "play that they are two people."

Collateral Inheritance Law.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Circuit Court in Columbus decided a case on Saturday involving the constitutionality of the collateral inheritance law and held that measure constitutional. This is directly contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court some months ago, declaring the direct inheritance law unconstitutional. The case was instituted by attorneys for the estate of the late Henry C. Noble, a brother of ex-Secretary of the Interior Noble. In passing on the case the court says:

"Funds raised by the taxation of franchises, rights, and privileges may be applied to the purposes of general revenue or any other purpose authorized by statute. There remains then to be discussed only the question as to whether the exception of kindred, direct and collateral, made in the statute is obnoxious to the Constitution as rendering the law unequal in its application and operation."

To this question the court pays a great deal of attention, and winds up with the following conclusion, after giving a number of citations:

"We, therefore, conclude that the classification as made in the statute under review is within the power of the Legislature and is not unreasonable or oppressive. This tax is uniformly imposed upon all estates and upon all persons within the description contained in the suit, and is therefore not unequal."

Wolves Poisoned in Wisconsin.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Timber wolves are said to be very numerous around Wood County this year. Farmers complain that the wolves have killed large numbers of sheep. A bounty of $12 hangs over the head of each wolf, and hunters make it a business in that county. Although prohibited and restricted by law, the practice of poisoning wolves is very common. Strychnine is commonly used, and produces death, but of the most agonizing kind. Hunters would perhaps drop this practice entirely (for it is of the most cruel kind if they reasoned with themselves. As it is, many a good fox hound, following up tracks, and coming upon "bait," laid either for foxes or wolves, has tasted the fatal morsels and died in agony. The practice of "baiting" has been carried on to considerable extent.

A Little Gold from Ontario.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Mail.

For the year ended 31st October, 1896, the gold product of Ontario mines was returned as $32,960, for 1894 as $32,776, and for 1895 as $50,281. Returns received from owners of six mines for the period commencing 1st November, 1895, and ending 20th September, 1896, show that the quantity of ore milled was 9,612 short tons, which yielded free gold of the value of $118,468, besides 351 tons of concentrates estimated at $13,337, and a quantity of tailings to be treated by the cyanide process estimated at $10,800. The total value of ore treated is therefore $142,605, or an average of $14.83 per ton, whereof $12.30, or $3 per cent, of the whole is free milling.

Candler for the Senate.

From The Gainesville (Ga.) Eagle.

First and foremost and all the time we are for A. D. Candler for the Senate, whether he enters for it or not. He is the most popular man in Georgia before the people. He is one of the ablest men in Georgia. He is one of the best men in Georgia. Next we prefer Atkinson. He has been tried in a responsible place, and met the best expectation of all the people. He will make a good Senator.

TWO CHILDREN'S LONG TRIP.

Scarce Two Years Old, They Make a Perilous Journey.

Seattle Letter to The San Francisco Call.

Born within the borders of a land owned by the United States, and yet farther away from the centre of their own country civilization than any other child or children, is the distinction which will follow Joseph and Bernard Day through life. They are two-year-old twins and arrived in this city on the steamer Willapa direct from Alaska, and with the aid of their father, they made, in order to reach Juneau and make connections with the Willapa, a trip of many days, coming from the Yukon mining district and crossing the grand but dangerous summit by the Chilcat Pass. Others many years their seniors have attempted to make the same trip and were never heard of again; but the babes are alive and well, and, while they cann

SPORT FOR THE CYCLISTS

FINE RUNS MADE ON BOTH TRACK AND ROAD.

Big Crowd for the Riverside Wheelmen at the Guttenberg Course—J. F. Beam Was the Winner—The Ten-Mile Contest of the Yorkville Men—An Accident on the Hudson County Boulevard—Results in the Holiday Events.

Club cyclists had fine sport yesterday on track and road. The principal events were as follows:

The Riverside Wheelmen had a large crowd at the Guttenberg track to witness their races. The big event on the card was the five-mile race for the club championship in which J. F. Beam was the winner. The summary follows:

One Mile for Novices.—C. W. Dyer, first; W. E. Doctor, second; F. E. Lester, third. Time—2:29 4-5.

One Mile Open.—C. M. Ertz, first; H. Tomlinson, second; T. F. Bean, third. Time—2:29 3-5.

Two-Mile Contest for racing members.—C. W. Dyer, first; F. W. Maise, second; W. Sharpless, third. Time—2:51 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—H. C. Bidell, (ten yards,) first; A. Warner, (fifteen yards,) second; H. Tomlinson, (five yards,) third. Time; 4:52 1-5.

One Mile for Tandem Teams.—Won by C. M. Ertz and W. A. Brown. Time—2:10.

Five-Mile Club Championship.—J. F. Beam, first; C. M. Ertz, second. Time, 12:15 1-5.

A fine contest resulted in the annual ten-mile road race of the Yorkville Wheelmen on the Merrick Road. There were twelve starters, and, although the time made was poor, due to a strong breeze, the event was full of interest to many members who had a run to the scene of the race. The finish was as follows: Louis Oest, (scratch,) first; Charles Gergoid, (scratch,) second; Thomas Phelan, (scratch,) third; Otto Roesch, (2:00,) fourth. Time—35:00. Next Sunday the Yorkvilles will be the guests at Greenville, N. J., of the Arcanum Wheelmen of that place.

Fully 3,000 people saw the twenty-five-mile handicap of the Kings County Wheelmen on the five-mile course running from Valley Stream to Lynbrook, on the Merrick Road. Earl, who was leading at the twentieth mile, broke the State road competition record of 58:44 1-5, made by E. F. Leonard, his time being 58:16. The other scratch men also broke the record, but as Earl was leading he will receive the credit for the new mark. Earl won the race, the finish being as follows:

Fin.	Name and Handicap.	Net Time.
a	C. T. Earl, (scratch).....	1:13:57
b	E. Hendrickson, (scratch).....	1:13:58
c	C. S. Henshaw, (scratch).....	1:13:58 1-5
4	E. A. Laws, (scratch).....	1:13:58 4-5
5	F. J. Hall, Jr., (3:30).....	1:17:51
6	P. Fritz, (3:30).....	1:30:36
7	S. A. Southwark, (9:00).....	1:30:35
8	H. E. James, (7:30).....	1:32:00

Twelve members of the New-York Athletic Club tried to win the Citizen Cup in a fifteen-mile handicap on the Merrick Road. The judges got confused at the finish and only placed five men, as follows:

Finish.	Name.	Handicap.	Actual Time.
1	Edward Weinacht.....	0:45	46:36
2	E. P. Reynolds.....	6:00	46:32
3	C. D. Allen.....	4:00	50:22
a	Theodore Burris.....	Scratch	44:53
4	A. Powell.....	Scratch	44:54

The officials were Referee—O. M. Beal. Judges—Clements Wilcox, Walter Wilson, John C. Gulick, and Will R. Pitman. Other starters were R. Nelson, W. H. McCormick, W. D. Bourne, Douglass Henry, T. E. Belts, F. C. Thomas, J. H. Hanson, H. G. Barnard, W. H. Glover.

The Harlem Wheelmen's ten-mile road race for the championship of the club took place on the Westchester course, near the Morris Park race track. The finish between the first two men was one of inches only. J. H. Fulle got the verdict, the time being 28:45. S. R. Hall was second and S. D. Bullock third. E. H. Frost and A. G. Pace were the only other starters. After the contest a large party of the members rode to City Island for dinner, returning to the clubhouse late in the afternoon.

Owing to the crowding of the spectators on the course, the Iroquois Wheelmen's ten-mile handicap on the Hudson County Boulevard did not end satisfactorily. W. N. Cable of the Mercury Cyclists finished first, but was disqualified for accepting pace. Near the finishing point the spectators got directly in the course, and Barnett Barnitt and William Burke, both members of the Iroquois Wheelmen, were thrown violently from their machines and badly injured. Barnitt's left eye was knocked out, while Burke had two ribs broken. The confusion which followed broke up the race.

The Clinton Cycle Club of Newark held a series of races on the Irvington-Millburn course, the results being as follows:

Half Mile.—H. F. Varley, first; G. Elsele, second; I. Metcalf, third. Time—1:02.

One Mile.—H. F. Varley, first; George Elsele, second; E. B. Ward, third. Time—3:10.

One-Mile Handicap.—F. Symington, (90 yards,) first; T. Firth, (scratch,) second; G. Elsele, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:30.

Two-Mile Handicap.—G. Elsele, (100 yards,) first; G. Rogers, (100 yards,) second; T. Firth, (scratch,) third. Time—4:45.

Five-Mile Handicap.—G. Elsele, (100,) first; J. G. Ward, Jr., (1:10,) second; G. T. Hickok, (1:10,) third. Time—13:31.

In the Orange Cycle Club's handicaps on the Irvington-Millburn course, Ira Metcalf (scratch) and W. N. Denney (15 seconds) won the mile and five-mile events, respectively.

A member of the Bedford Branch—F. Warfive-mile handicap of the Associated Young Men's Christian Association Cycling Clubs of Brooklyn, held in the Rockaway Road. His time was 14:07 3-5. F. Pickney, (2 minutes) and F. B. Adams (2 minutes,) both representing the Central Branch, were second and third, respectively. The start was made near Tatum's.

In the three races deciding the club championship of the New-York County Wheelmen, held on the old Clifton (N. J.) race track, F. A. Nagle won the title, with 6 points, to 5 for A. C. Green, 3 for W. A. White, 2 for F. Hildebrandt, Jr., and 1 each for Whelpley and Cuenin. The three events in which points were counted for the championship resulted as follows:

One Mile.—F. A. Nagle, first; W. A. White, second; William Cuenin, third. Time—2:52 3-5.

Half Mile.—A. C. Green, first; F. Hildebrandt, Jr., second; W. A. Whelpley, third. Time—1:18 3-5.

Quarter Mile.—F. A. Nugle, first; A. C. Green, second; W. A. White, third. Time—0:36 2-5.

The other races were as follows:

Two-Mile Handicap.—W. Cuenin, (100 yards,) first; A. Schmelz, (70,) second; W. Woods, (100,) third; F. Hildebrandt, Jr., (70,) fourth. Time—5:28 2-5.

Five-Mile Handicap.—St. John, (200 yards,) first; Monsley, (250,) second; Woods, (250,) third; Schmelz, (100,) fourth. Time—13:17.

Bicycle Records Broken.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 3.—Jay Eaton of Elizabeth, N. J., smashed the three-mile indoor bicycle record here last night. The occasion was a match race between Cooper and Eaton for a purse of $500. The time made was 6:31, the previous record being 6:44, by Mertens. The race was paced by Stowers and Harper on a tandem.

Gilbert Logue of Nashville lowered the half-mile indoor amateur record of 1:04, held by Louis Smith of Nashville. Logue passed the judges in 1:02 1-5.

MANY FINISH THE COURSE.

Golf on the Morristown Links—Those Who Were Winners.

The weather yesterday in the vicinity of Morristown, N. J., seemed to be particularly well adapted to golf, for seldom has a larger or more enthusiastic turnout of golfers been seen on the links of the Morris County Golf Club.

The ladies and gentlemen made a combination of their golf talents and played a mixed foursome tournament. Forty players finished, the largest number that has ever competed in such an event at Morristown. During the great golfing week at Morristown, after the ladies' championship, thirty-eight competitors finished in a mixed foursome. Nearly all the good players were out yesterday, and very fair scores were made.

In the case of the winners the score was especially good, being 96 strokes for Mr. and Mrs. William Shippen. They were the only scratch pair, and a victory for scratch competitors among so large a field of handicapped players is all the more worthy of credit. Mrs. Shippen is the lady champion of the club, and she played a superb game yesterday.

Miss Edith Catlin and Edward T. Nicholas got second place, with a net score of 99. Their handicap was twelve. Their scratch score also was the second best of the day.

Many private matches were played during the day, and at one time seventy-three golfers were knocking their balls over the links. Among the visiting golfers was Charles B. Macdonald of the Chicago Golf Club, who has just come to New-York for a few days. In the evening many of the golfers went to the Morristown Club and heard the election returns. The players and scores in the mixed foursome follow:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Mr. and Mrs. William Shippen.....	96	0	96
Miss Edith Catlin, Edward T. Nicholas.....	111	12	99
Mr. and Mrs. Van Beuren.....	126	25	101
Miss Alice Bushnell, Elbert S. Kip.....	118	16	102
Mrs. and Dr. Henriques.....	189	86	103
Miss Louise Field, Ransom H. Thomas.....	115	12	103
Mrs. Trenor Park, James R. Lowell.....	119	13	106
Miss Hoy, S. J. Little.....	113	6	107
Miss Helen Shelton, Elijah Woodward	113	3	110
Miss Lois Raymond, Harry Hoy.....	137	25	112
Mrs. W. A. Flagg, Arthur Dean.....	142	30	112
Miss Underwood, W. Y. Marsh.....	132	20	112
Mr. and Mrs. Coghill.....	136	20	116
Mrs. Arthur Dean, Henry P. Phipps.....	120	4	116
Miss Seaman, F. A. Seaman.....	147	30	117
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Taylor.....	147	30	117
Mr. and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan	121	3	118
Miss Bushnell, D. Lyon.....	154	36	118
Miss Johnson, J. R. Brinley.....	135	15	120
Mrs. Elliot Smith, Ridley Watts	152	20	132

ST. ANDREW'S GOLF CLUB.

Victory Fell for the Second Time to W. H. Sands.

The St. Andrews Golf Club had one of the finest golfing days in its history yesterday. There has been no finer golf played on the links than in yesterday's club championship tournament. This is the most important St. Andrew's event of the year, and it is the ambition of every club member to hold the club championship at least once.

The victory fell, for the second time, to W. H. Sands, who won the championship last year. He played one of the finest games of his life and broke all club records for a 36-hole contest, doing it in 173 strokes, 12 better than last year, when he wrested the honor from David G. Henderson. The winner, besides holding one of the highest golfing honors that can come to a lover of the game in the United States, also holds for one year the handsome gold medal, given by the President, John Reid. When a member has won it three times the prize will become his property. J. B. Upham has held it twice, and he now ties with Sands in being nearest the maximum of victories.

Sands played a wonderfully steady and perfect game, doing the two halves in 85 and 88 respectively. L. B. Stoddart, who recently has been rather out of the golf world, played a game up to his old form, and lost the championship by only two strokes. F. W. Menzies played a spirited game, turning in the excellent score of 181, and S. Bowers occasioned a surprise by doing 183. Twenty-one players started and nineteen finished. Their names and scores follow:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
W. H. Sands.....	85	88	173
L. B. Stoddart.....	88	87	175
F. W. Menzies.....	88	93	181
S. Bowers.....	93	90	183
H. G. Ward.....	94	94	188
G. E. Armstrong.....	94	95	189
James A. Park.....	95	94	189
F. L. V. Hoppin.....	94	97	191
W. T. Frue.....	91	97	194
H. W. Taft.....	98	97	194
R. L. Cuthbert.....	100	96	196
B. S. de Garmendia.....	100	99	199
George Haughter.....	94	105	199
J. B. Upham.....	107	95	202
Peter Fletcher.....	107	98	205
W. E. Hodgman.....	104	101	205
James Brown.....	98	114	212
J. K. Taylor.....	110	104	214
C. H. Wildes.....	113	108	221

C. W. Barnes and E. Masten retired.

By strokes for each hole the scores of Sands and Stoddart are:

W. H. Sands—
5 4 4 5 5 6 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 8 4 5 4 4— 88
5 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 9 6 5 5 4 6 5 5 6 6— 85
173

L. B. Stoddart—
5 3 5 5 4 6 4 7 5 7 4 5 6 4 5 5 5 8 7 6 4 4 3— 88
5 4 5 4 4 4 7 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 6 7 6 8 3 4 4— 87
175

RUTGERS MEETS DEFEAT.

Beaten at Football by the Irving Team, 26—0.

The Irving Club football eleven of Brooklyn defeated the Rutgers College team on the Eastern Park fotball field yesterday afternoon by the score of 26 to 0. More than a thousand persons were in attendance and filling the east grand stand and both side lines. Among the spectators was a large Rutgers contingent, who cheered continually for the Jerseyites.

The feature of the game was the sixty-five yard run of McLeer, who dodged and ducked through the opposing tackles, throwing them off at every step and making a touchdown two minutes before the second half was ended.

Wilcox, Burt, and Drakeley scored in the first half, making the score: Irving, 16; Rutgers, 0.

In the second half all the touchdowns were made by pretty plays on the part of Wilcox, Armstrong, and McLeer, and the final score was: Irving, 26; Rutgers, 0.

Mason, Burt, and Haddom excelled in tackling for Rutgers. Their interference was good and their running well. Irving clearly outweighed the Rutgers eleven by an average of twenty pounds. The teams lined up as follows:

Irving.	Positions.	Rutgers.
Murphy.....	Left end.....	Rapelyea
Mackenzie.....	Left tackle.....	Molin
McLeer.....	Left guard.....	McMahon
Robertson.....	Centre.....	Mills
Fox.....	Right guard.....	Woodruff
Armstrong.....	Right tackle.....	Courtney
Romig.....	Right end.....	Walter
Drakeley.....	Quarter back.....	Drury
Wilcox.....	Left half-back.....	Oram
Zimmerman.....	Right half-back.....	Mason
Burt.....	Full back.....	Haddom

Referee—S. Stryker, Rutgers, '97. Umpire—J. Fedlow, Irving. Linesmen—H. Randall and A. Pardon. Touchdowns by Wilcox, (2,) Burt, Drakeley, Armstrong, and McLeer. Goals by Zimmerman. Injured—Murphy. Substitutes—Weir, Courtney, and Darlington. Time of game—Two halves of 35 minutes each.

PENNSYLVANIA BEATS DICKINSON.

But Shows No Improvement in Her Playing.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Pennsylvania beat Dickinson this afternoon, 30 to 2. Pennsylvania's play showed no improvement, but on the contrary was the worst exhibition of the modern scientific game of football the Quakers have given this season. It was a case of every man for himself, and Pennsylvania's score was made by sheer weight and strength. Dickinson scored its two points by blocking a kick on Pennsylvania's five-yard line and throwing Morice and the ball across for a safety touch-down. The line-up:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Dickinson.
Boyle.....	Left End	Wingert, Mosley
Carnett, Uffenheimer.	Left tackle.....	Armour
Uffenheimer, Woodruff.	Left guard.....	Sheetz
Overfield.....	Centre.....	Troxel
Wharton.....	Right guard.....	Taylor
Farrar.....	Right tackle.....	Ford
B. Dickson, Hedges.	Right end.....	Craven
Fortescue, K. Dickson.	Quarter back.	Houston
Gelbert.....	Left half-back.....	Devall
Morice.....	Right half-back.....	Clark
Minds.....	Full back.....	Brown

Touch-downs—Boyle, Gelbert, Wharton, Farrar, (2,) Safety touch-downs—Morice, Houston. Goals from touch-downs—Minds, Woodruff, (3.) Missed goal from touch-downs—Minds. Referee—L. De P. Vail, Pennsylvania. Umpire—R. Vale, Dickinson. Linesmen—Messrs. Ghannell, Dickinson. Time—First half, 25 minutes; second half, 20 minutes. Attendance—1,200.

Charges Against Football Players.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—To-day's Herald states that the Harvard Athletic Committee is considering the advisability of protesting Galley and Baird of the Princeton eleven. The charge against Galley is that he has played college football for more than the four years allowed by the rules. That against Baird is that he did not pass his examination, as required by the rules, but remains for a second year in the freshman class.

At the instance of the committee, James Dean, Captain of the Harvard baseball team, left for Philadelphia last Saturday and passed Sunday in hunting over files of Philadelphia newspapers in search of information regarding Galley's football career. Yesterday he went to Lafayette College, where Galley is said to have played, to complete his investigation. He is expected home to-morrow with what evidence he has gathered.

THE CLOSE AT MORRIS PARK.

Voter and Ramiro Won the Two Stakes That Were Decided.

Yesterday was the tenth and last day of the Westchester Racing Association's meeting and also the last day of the legitimate racing season in this State. A good card of seven races included the White Plains Handicap for two-year-olds, and the Morris Park Handicap for three-year-olds was given. The weather was fine and a large crowd was in attendance. The talent met a rebuff in the first race, Atlantus easily defeating South Africa, the favorite. Harry Reed was installed a prohibitive favorite in the auction selling race, and it proved to be but an exercise gallop for him.

In the White Plains Handicap Voter, at 8 to 1, led the field to the last sixteenth, and won handily from Sunny Slope, who was in turn a length ahead of George Rose. The dual favorites Casseopia and the Friar were never dangerous.

Ramiro came in first ahead of The Winner, a hot favorite, in the Morris Park Handicap. The Winner set the pace for the first half mile, when Souffle became taskmaster, and led up to the last sixteenth, where Sloane on Ramiro closed up and landed in front at the wire.

The steeplechase was very much of a farce, as all the horses except Decapod and St. Luke, and Baroness fell at the jumps. Brazil, a jockey, was badly injured in one of these, and the horse Midgely was so badly injured that he will have to be destroyed.

The races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens of all ages. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Atlantus, 81 pounds, (Maher,) 4 to 1, won; Beaumont, 104, (Sloane,) 6 to 1, second; South Africa, 104, (Hirsch,) 7 to 2, third. One Chance, Bon Homme, Calibee, Sonnet, Lida Woodlands, Tarie, Riddle, Pharisee, and Princess Margaret also ran. Time—1:29¾.

SECOND RACE.—The Auction Stakes of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Harry Reed, 112 pounds, (Simms,) 1 to 3, won; Jefferson, 84, (Maher,) 20 to 1, second; Rubicon, 105, (Sloane,) 7 to 1, third. Glenmoyne, Brandywine, and Halfling also ran. Time—1:28.

THIRD RACE.—The White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds. Eclipse course. Voter, 110 pounds, (Hamilton,) 8 to 1, won; Sunny Slope, 104, (Simms,) 10 to 1, second; George Rose, 111, (Hill,) 10 to 1, third. Casseopia, Challenger, Xmas, Typhoon II., Miss Prim, The Friar, and Ramoch also ran. Time—1:10.

FOURTH RACE.—The Morris Park Handicap of $2,000, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half, over the hill. Ramiro, 95 pounds, (Sloane,) 11 to 5, won; The Winner, 118, (Taral,) 7 to 10, second; Souffle, 115, (Hill,) 4 to 1, third. King Stone also ran. Time—2:40¾.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile. Beldemere, 101 pounds, (Sloane,) 7 to 5, won; Sapelo, 105, (Simms,) 3 to 1, second; Lady Diamond, 105, (McIntyre,) 10 to 1, third. Magian, Patrol, Miss Celestina, Marshall, and Louise N. also ran. Time—1:40¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile and a quarter. Howard Mann, 109 pounds, (Sloane,) 4 to 1, won; Merry Prince, 102, (Hewitt,) 4 to 1, second; Tom Cromwell, 115, (Simms,) 11 to 5, third. Deerslayer, The Swain, Cassette, Bellport, and Argentine also ran. Time—2:08.

SEVENTH RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap. Three miles. Decapod, 146 pounds, (Chandler,) 9 to 5, won; St. Luke, 138, (Lynch,) 6 to 1, second; Baroness, 135, (McGill,) 10 to 1, third. Tidman, Midgley, Rey del Mar, and Hustler started, but fell. Time—6:33.

Won by the Race Horses.

During the twelve days' race meeting at Morris Park, which ended yesterday, $81,300 was distributed among the contestants in seventy-two races. The following are the principal winning owners:

Owners.	Amount	Owners.	Amount
Santa Anita Stable.....	$7,550	A. M. Hunter....	$700
M. F. Dwyer.....	6,125	J. McLoughlin ..	790
J. M. Murphy.....	5,000	F. R. Parke.....	770
A. H. & D. H. Morris	4,700	E. L. Smith.....	725
J. R. and F. P. Keene	4,050	D. A. Boyle.....	700
Evergreen Stable.	3,825	J. E. McDonald..	700
Kensico Stable ...	3,850	W. C. Rollins...	700
Oneck Stable	2,550	A. F. Brown & Co.....	650
W. A. Barrick....	2,500	Co.....	570
Stockwell Stable..	2,300	R. C. Doggett...	550
W. M. Wallace...	2,300	Jefferson Stable..	525
A. Clason	2,280	S. Deimel	500
J. E. Seagram...	2,200	Mrs. C. Littlefield, Jr.	500
J. C. Cahn.....	2,000	T. G. Daly.....	470
J. McCafferty..	1,825	James Corbett ..	450
A. Nelson	1,825	C. Jacobs	450
W. Jennings	1,700	R. Murray & Co.	450
Mrs. I. Curtis....	1,700	C. Boyle	400
Mr. Chamblet ...	1,450	W. A. Chanler...	400
Fred Burlew.....	1,250	J. Hynes	400
Covington & Kent	1,145	Jennings & Jordan	400
J. W. Rogers(...	1,050		
Blemton Stable .	825		

MAKING CENTS OF ALUMINIUM.

Tests at the Mint to See If It Is Practicable.

From The Philadelphia Record.

In the short period that will elapse before Congress convenes again in December a series of interesting experiments in coinage will be conducted at the Mint in this city. Metals and alloys heretofore untried for the purpose, will be tested and stamped into token coins. Their availability as substitutes for the alloys of which the minor coins—nickels and cents—are now made will be ascertained and samples submitted to Congress.

Of all the countless possible alloys to be obtained from copper, tin, nickel, and aluminium in different combinations, perhaps fifteen or twenty may be found fairly satisfactory. It is possible that one or two of these may advantageously be brought into use for general coinage. No fault has been found with the present one-cent and five-cent pieces. The experiments are merely ordered to keep in touch with the times and to gain a knowledge of resources. The Philadelphia Mint, while having no regular experimental department, is well equipped to make the tests.

Aluminium, which has never yet found a place in the currency of any nation, is to be worked up into trial coins. It is also to be given a chance in new alloys. Aluminium is a metal of which but little has been known until recently, and it has been found useful in so many ways that a popular idea prevails that it would be good for coins. Chief among its advantages would be its very light weight. Cents made of it could readily be distinguished from coins of the same size by this remarkable lightness alone.

Dr. D. K. Tuttle, the chief refiner at the Mint, who knows all about the properties of metals, is somewhat skeptical, however, as to whether aluminium will come out of the proposed tests with flying colors. It is extremely difficult to anneal, and when heated will suddenly run like butter instead of becoming plastic. There would be trouble in rolling it into the long strips from which disks are cut preparatory to stamping. Of course, it can be worked, but not with sufficient ease and rapidity to make it practicable for coining on a large scale.

Pure nickel has recently been coined in Switzerland, but it has been found just as difficult to handle as aluminium, though for a different reason. Such great heat is necessary to bring it into condition for coining that the operation is slow and expensive. While pure nickel coins might satisfactorily be made in the mints of Switzerland, it does not follow that the same would be true at the Philadelphia mint, which is called upon to turn out fifty times as many 5-cent pieces as the mints of that country, and could not spare the time to work over them.

The 5-cent coin now in use contains only 25 per cent. of nickel, the remaining 75 per cent. being of copper. Nickel, more than any other metal, has the property of giving its color to an alloy. Even an alloy of 90 per cent. of copper and 10 per cent. of nickel will be nearly white. The advantage of using a greater proportion of nickel in the 5-cent piece is therefore not apparent, especially as more than 25 per cent. of it makes the alloy refractory.

The experiments at the mint will include different combinations of nickel, copper, and zinc, forming the alloys known under the head of German silver; copper and tin, which produce bronze; aluminium and copper, which make aluminium bronze. German silver has been used for coins by one of the small South American States, and proved fairly adapted for the purpose. Bronze is commonly used for coins of small value. It is doubtful if aluminium bronze in any form will be found available, as it is hard to work and has a yellow, brassy appearance, resembling gold, which is to be avoided in all coins of small denomination.

In Memory of a Wife.

From The Boston Post.

I have received a gift from Jerusalem, an album of real pressed flowers from the Mount of Olives, the tomb of Rachel, Valley of the River of Jordan, and other sacred spots in the Holy Land, through the courtesy of Alfred Marcus in memory of his late wife, Kate Marcus. The album is bound in olive wood covers, and is one of a limited number presented to friends in the City of Boston. As a work of art it is very valuable, aside from its priceless value, owing to its historical associations. The book came by registered mail via London, from the holy city.

Brick Country Roadway.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Brick pavement for country roads is a luxury which will not come into general use in this country for many years, if ever. Still, a start in this direction has been made, and Illinois has the credit of taking the first step. The road is in Monmouth, Warren County, and will cost about $5,000 a mile. The brick is single course, laid on six inches of sand, and supported on each side by 2½ feet of crushed stone. If it shall prove to be a success, it will probably be as good an investment as the State ever made.

ECCENTRICITIES IN WILLS.

Some Curious Provisions Made by Milwaukee Testators.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Among the 16,000 estates that have been acted upon by the Milwaukee County Court, perhaps there has not been one more singular than the will in which the testator unconsciously chronicled a "bull." After leaving the bulk of his property sensibly enough, he separated a piece of real estate from the rest with the expressed object of paying a political debt with it. The piece of property he left first to A, in case of A's survival. Should he die before the testator, the piece went to B, and if he should not survive, to C. "In case," said the testator, "that I should die intestate, then the piece of property shall go to my legal heirs."

A deserted wife, whose will was probated and settled some twenty years ago in the Milwaukee court, declares in the preamble that her husband had deserted her, and includes in the document this remarkable provision: "I hereby order that when I am deceased a monument and four carriages do follow my funeral." A wealthy Second Ward man refused to have a lawyer to draw his will, and dictated it to a ten-year-old girl. It was written on a small sheet of note paper in careful, round, shaded letters, and specified all the real property in the estate by metes and bounds, even a lot in a graveyard. The document was badly mixed, but it was settled duly.

The will of an Oak Creek farmer is a marvel of spelling and grammar, and it was so involved that it was never admitted to probate, but the estate was handled as though the owner had died intestate. It provided that the widow "schal own and controle the real esteate and my pirsinal propperty as long as she livs. After herr death it belongs to ouer children and be aqualety devided to them. Considering the uncertainty of this mortal life and being of sound mind and memry (blessed be Almighty God for the same) do make this my last will and testament (that is to say) First I give and beath unto my lovel wife the above-named propperty." The will broke off short there, with the attestation of the property which he desired to bequeath.

A will representative of the class where the testators desire to extend their notions of life into the obsequies, provides, after dividing a $25,000 estate in an unexceptionable way, that he be not carried to the cemetery in a hearse or "show wagon," but in a lumber wagon. The simple words which explain the request are eloquent: "I have lived simple," he says, "without show, and wish to be buried simple."

A marked change in the wills filed of late years has been their increased legibility. Not one in 100 is drawn up without the aid of a lawyer, and most of them of the last decade are typewritten. Cremation clauses in wills are becoming frequent. No objection is made to this method of disposing of the dead of late years, although it is a matter of history that about thirty-eight years ago a crowd of citizens prevented the cremation of the body of the wife of a resident of this city, notwithstanding that she had made her will directing that it be done. Some years ago a document was found on the body of a suicide which was his will. He had shot himself through the head with a 42-calibre revolver. He asked that experts should experimen with his body after electrifier before in such a case.

The proportion of the wills that are set aside to the number of contested wills is very small. Incompetency and undue influence are the stock allegations, and it is hard to prove them. The courts hold that it does not require a brilliant intellect to make a valid will, and the law is held to be satisfied if the testator knows how much property he has, who he wants to leave it to, and how he wants to divide it among the heirs. Occasionally a will is so eccentric that it is set aside because of its incongruity. A case like this was the will of a cynical old man in a Western town, who died recently, and in his will devised all his property to any man in the town who could prove that he was a Christian; and then a definition of a Christian was given which would exclude any man who had ever set foot in a church. In this case the court promptly set aside the will and gave the property to the legal heirs.

Beer Is Not Adulterated in England.

From The London Times.

Dr. G. Harris Morris, consulting chemist to the Country Brewers' Society, gave evidence at the second day's sitting of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Treasury to inquire into the subject of beer materials. He stated that, speaking generally, he knew of no brewing materials in use by brewers which he considered to be deleterious. No single item as used by brewers was deleterious, and, so far as malt substitutes were concerned, the material in use by brewers introduced no ingredients into beer which were not introduced by barley malt. He did not agree with those who said that maize, malt, saccharine, and other malt substitutes did not contain the important nitrogenous and mineral constituents, or contained them in only small quantities, so that beer brewed from these substitutes "would not keep sound for more than a few days." His experience, and that of brewers generally, was directly opposite to that. Speaking in general terms, one of the chief objects in using these substitutes was to increase the stability of the beer. One of the objects with which foreign barley malt or substitutes were used was to dilute those nitrogenous matters which were contained in English barley malt. He believed that if a brewer were compelled to discontinue the use of sugar he would have to increase the amount of foreign material which he used. There was no doubt in his mind that brewers using large proportions of foreign barley malt were enabled to dispense with malt substitutes or to use only small quantities of them. A brewer chose relatively large amounts of foreign malts on the one hand or, relatively, large amounts of substitutes on the other, according to the taste prevailing among his customers. With regard to hop substitutes, so far as his fourteen years' experience went, he knew of none being used. He did not know that Colombo root was used by brewers in 1882, when hops were dear; he had never come across caumile in brewing operations or quassia, although his work took him to all sorts of breweries in the country. He had never had any complaints made to him officially as to the quality of beer or suggestions made that it was manufactured from impure substances.

In some districts beer was drunk within a week of its manufacture; in others it would keep a fortnight or three weeks. In the case of pale ales—the "stock ales," as they are called—the period of storage might exceed six months. Bad beer could be traced to bad materials, and, as a rule, it was beers that were made from all malt that showed the defects most frequently. The taste for light beers was spreading among all classes. He regarded as impracticable the scheme for calling "beer" only that which was brewed from malt and hops. He did not know that out of the 8,874 brewers as present existing 4,893 had been returned as using only malt and hops. Mr. John Steele, Chief Inspector of Inland Revenue and Excise, was examined. He stated that in brewing 42 pounds weight of malt or corn of any description and 28 pounds of sugar were deemed the equivalent of a bushel of malt, and a brewer was expected to produce 18 gallons of beer of a gravity of 55 degrees from each bushel. For the year ended Sept. 30, 1895, 55,389,005 bushels of malt and corn and 2,274,148 hundredweight of sugar were used in brewing. The beer duty, excluding license duty, raised on that was £10,927,451. There were 8,874 brewers who brewed for sale, and of these 4,893 were returned as having used malt and hops only. There were 8,843 brewers returned as not using hop substitutes, but hops having been so cheap during the past few years, there was nothing to be gained by using substitutes. The proportion to malt of sugar used in England was higher than in Scotland or Ireland. There were 767 brewers returned as using saccharum, 16 who used syrup glucose only, and 72 who used syrup of saccharum, saccharum syrup. Glucose was sugar made from starch—chiefly sago starch. In reply to Prof. Odling, witness said that no action would be taken against the use of hop substitutes that were not injurious to health. The board would not interfere with the use of quassia, but it would with the use of cocculus indicus, because the latter was poisonous. There was no restriction as to the quantity of salt put into beer.

CHINA SENDING COAL HERE.

Entering into Competition in Supplying the Pacific Coast.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

China has thrown down the gauntlet to the big coal miners of the Pacific coast, and to those of the United States, for that matter. The American bark Colorado, which arrived in port Aug. 27, brought a mixed sample cargo of anthracite and manufactured coal, mined and made in the Tonquin district. It was consigned to a coal-dealing firm of this city, which promises to push the Chinese fuel on the coast market at prices greatly below those which Pennsylvania and Welsh coals of the same character are now bringing. Examining experts have pronounced the Tonquin coal bed almost inexhaustible. The Chinese article is in the market to stay, it is said, at least as long as present tariff conditions exist.

So far as the trade on this coast is concerned, the new coal threatens to deliver the same body-blow to Welsh anthracite that the latter did to the New South Wales coal some years ago, or that the New South Wales coal previously delivered to the bituminous coal of this coast.

Tonquin, since the Tonquin war, has been under the control of the French, and it is French capital that is now developing its mines, but the land is still populated by the Chinese, as before, and it is the cheap Chinese labor that is employed in the mines; hence the extremely low cost of production, which enables the French owners of the Tonquin mines to undersell the coal producers of other countries, where labor is better paid. The amount of Chinese coal brought by the bark Colorado was not great, but heavy cargo after cargo will begin to come as soon as it is coaxed by demand.

The coal from the Orient is said to be of the finest quality, fully equal to the best Pennsylvania or Welsh coal. A clean range grade of the Pennsylvania and Welsh anthracite for house use is now selling at about $13 a ton, and the Tonquin coal of the same grade can be sold at a good profit at $9 a ton, while Tonquin anthracite steam coal will be sold at least $1 a ton under the price which Welsh coal of that grade is now bringing. The use of anthracite for steam purposes is increasing at a rapid rate on this coast, many large plants using it exclusively.

The manufactured coal, which is also being imported, is something entirely new to this coast. It is made by the Chinese natives from coal dust. The lumps resemble in shape an egg. The coal dust is mixed with a pitchy substance and compressed into that form. The inflammable cement adds combustion, and the coal is said to make not only a very hot, but a very clean fire.

Trolley Conductors' Eyes.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Street railway men, who are inclined to ascribe all the ills from which they suffer to the introduction of electricity as a motive power on the car lines, have discovered new grounds for complaint about the hardships of the lives they lead. A conductor of the Columbia Avenue line put the case in a nutshell the other night, when he said: "Railroadin' ain't the softes' job there is in the world. When I commenced, twelve years ago, I was stronger'n Sandow, an' now it's as much as I can do to carry a fistful of nickels. My sight's beginnin' to fail me now, an' it's all on account of these here electric lights, for they've knocked out lots of the boys already. Every time we cross a current 'breaker' the light flashes, and what with the constant jarrin,' it makes my head ache all the time. I'd rather work under a tallow candle or a calcium light—anything, so long's it's steady. I'll soon have to be wearin' glasses like the most of 'em. Thirty-two out o' the fifty-eight regulars and subs on this division wears glasses already."

Indian Against White.

From The Boston Traveler.

The Indians' fate in football is the same as in all contests with the whites—the Indians putting up a big fight, and showing no end of courage, only to be defeated in the end.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—FRANK W. MILES and SARDINIA J. MILES, his wife, plaintiffs, against ANNA R. MILES and WILLIAM H. MILES and HELEN E. MILES, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises in said interlocutory judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that south half lot of ground number Forty (40) situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the farm

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 1.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from the east line of Oneida County to a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 46.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $6,800, and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $47,600; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $68,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie Canal from the east line of Oneida County to a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 46." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 2.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and chapter 794, laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie canal from 100 feet west of the center of Camillus Road "118" to 100 feet west of the center of Peru Road Bridge.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this state will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $9,250, and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $64,750; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $92,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie Canal from a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 49 to a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 50." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 3.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to chapter 79, laws of 1895, and chapter 794, laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie canal from 100 feet west of the center of Camillus Road Bridge to 100 feet west of the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 50.

Plans, specifications, notices and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this state will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $7,050, and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $49,350; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $70,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie Canal, from 100 feet west of the centre of Peru Road Bridge to 100 feet west of the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 51." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 6.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for building a stone apron to a portion of Phoenix dam and work connected therewith on the Oswego Canal.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $9,650; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $48,650; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $72,900. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie canal, from 100 feet west of the center of Camillus Road "118" to 100 feet west of the center of Peru Road Bridge." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 5.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for raising Minnetto dam on the Oswego canal and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $685; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $4,795; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $6,850. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for raising Minnetto dam on the Oswego canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 8.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., Oct. 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for raising Minnetto dam on the Oswego canal and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $685; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $4,795; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $6,850. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for raising Minnetto dam on the Oswego canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 9.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for raising High Dam on the Oswego Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $8,500, and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $64,750; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $92,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie Canal from a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 49 to a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 50." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 4.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to chapter 79, laws of 1895, and chapter 794, laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie canal from 100 feet west of the center of Camillus Road "118" to 100 feet west of the center of Peru Road Bridge.

Plans, specifications, notices and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this state will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $9,250, and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $64,750; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $92,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie Canal from a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 49 to a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 50." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 5.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for building a stone apron to a portion of Phoenix dam and work connected therewith on the Oswego Canal.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $7,050, and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $49,350; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $70,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie Canal, from 100 feet west of the centre of Peru Road Bridge to 100 feet west of the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 51." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 7.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon that day for raising Braddock's dam on the Oswego canal and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $685; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $4,795; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $6,850. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for raising Braddock's dam on the Oswego canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 8.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., Oct. 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for raising Minnetto dam on the Oswego canal and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $685; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $4,795; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $6,850. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for raising Minnetto dam on the Oswego canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 9.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for raising High Dam on the Oswego Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $8,000, and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $57,600; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $80,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie Canal from a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 50 to a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 51." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 10.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for raising Oswego dam on the Oswego Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date f

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

While the election closed all American markets, American securities were dealt in abroad as usual; and it has been a long time since such attention was given in New-York to quotations at London. All the international banking houses had frequent cables, and the news that they gave was sought anxiously by every man having Wall Street interests.

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Early information was not of the encouraging tenor anticipated.

The market had closed here on Monday decidedly buoyant. And in Wall Street on all sides there was confidence that those Monday quotations would be taken abroad as a starting point for further advances preliminary to the real beginning of a new era of National prosperity to-day. Yet instead of advances there were declines. Some stocks were down over a whole point.

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"How can these disappointing quotations be accounted for?" was asked of Mr. Ernst Thalmann.

"Well," was the response, "Europe rarely gets in a hurry. Over there they are not in as great haste as we are here to discount the coming of our good times. They are patient, as well as prudent."

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As the day went on there developed a better feeling in the London market, shown by gains in quotations for a time, leaving the record in Capel Court for the day, however, still below the figures that closed New-York's market on Monday.

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It was about noon here when London's closing prices were received by private cables. It is stating it wildly to suggest that surprise marked their receipt. There had been universal expectation of advances.

"It looks," ejaculated Arthur Housman, "as if, while we talk conservatism, Britishers act it."

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A busy night was spent by the representatives of Wall Street firms that had established up-town headquarters to accommodate clients who might desire to execute orders abroad early this morning to anticipate the opening of business on the New-York Stock Exchange. Their facilities were utilized largely. Not only were the offices filled with New-York customers, but dispatches from out of town brought orders.

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On all sides there was agreement that the recessions in London were advantageous as offering further opportunities for Americans to buy without the handicap of a bulge.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 3d day of November, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$107,432,182	
Gold bullion	42,256,305	
Total	$154,688,498	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,197,269	
Balances		*$116,491,229
Standard silver dollars	$370,564,895	
Silver bullion	754,947	
Total	$371,319,842	
Net outstanding silver certificates	357,921,126	
Balance		13,398,716
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,792,434	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	112,257,846	
Total	$123,050,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	123,050,280	
United States notes	89,858,102	
Net outstanding currency certificates	81,765,000	
Balance		58,093,102
Treasury notes of 1890	$8,858,883	
National bank notes	12,668,847	
Fractional silver coin	14,646,330	
Fractional currency	24	
Minor coin	1,117,042	
Deposits in National banks	16,422,501	
Bonds and interest paid	1,879,948	
Total	$85,589,578	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,516,881	
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,746,352	
Disbursing officers' balances	23,772,578	
Post Office Department account	2,773,377	
Miscellaneous items	1,846,139	
Total	$40,615,330	
Balance		44,974,247

Available cash balance, including gold reserve $232,957,296

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$340,297	$908,332	$47,769,768
Internal revenue	694,140	1,106,903	52,413,067
Miscellaneous	73,295	115,128	7,500,909
Total	$1,017,733	$2,025,364	$107,483,745

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$240,000	$874,000	$40,950,300
War	50,000	250,000	18,984,513
Navy	50,000	150,000	12,039,534
Indians	10,000	80,000	4,194,840
Pensions	501,000	1,401,000	48,720,842
Interest	23,000	23,000	15,126,926
Total	$874,000	$2,278,000	$140,625,957
Excess of receipts over expenditures	143,733	†252,635	†33,142,211

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	1,000	1,000	548,750
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	144,570	164,741	2,340,134

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes (Since 1879)	National Bank Notes (Since 1890)	Total.
To date	$467,197,870	$85,440,917	$552,638,787
This fiscal yr..	41,900,890	5,402,607	47,311,506
This month ..	1,527,730	418,856	1,946,295
This day	483,338	138,898	622,335

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, Act of July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The committee formed for the protection of the interests of the extension mortgage bondholders of the Terre Haute and Logansport Railroad, of which R. Dale Benson is Chairman, notifies bondholders that it is important that the bonds should be deposited with Drexel & Co. in Philadelphia, or the New-York Security and Trust Company in New-York, without further delay.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 3—4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £60,000.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 62½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 20c for the checks.

Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 34s 9d per quarter; October shipment, via Cape, 34s 9d. Sugar, 10s 9d@11s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 9s 6d@9s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—November, 9s 2¼d; January and March, 9s 6¾d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 52s 6d; prime mess, firm at 42s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, firm at 50s; do, medium, firm at 42s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, easy at 48s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, easy at 33s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, easy at 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, easy at 30s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, easy at 29s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lbs, steady at 25s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, easy at 30s. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, dull at 25s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 23s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, firm at 51s, for September make. Tallow—Prime city steady at 20s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, steady at 16s 6d. Spirits of turpentine firm at 21s. Resin—Common firm at 6s. Wheat—No. 2 red, Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern, Spring, firm at 6s 7½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, old, firm at 3s 3d; November firm at 3s 2¾d; December, firm at 3s 3¼d; January, firm at 3s 2¼d. Flour—St. Louis, fancy, Winter, firm at 9s. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at 60s@70s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm at the advance; American middling, low middling clause, November delivery, 4 26-64d sellers; November and December delivery, 4 22-64d@4 23-64d sellers; December and January delivery, 4 21-64d sellers; January and February delivery, 4 20-64d sellers; February and March delivery, 4 20-64d sellers; March and April delivery, 4 20-64d sellers; April and May delivery, 4 21-64d sellers; May and June delivery, 4 22-64d sellers; June and July delivery, 4 22-64@4 23-64d sellers; July and August delivery, 4 23-64d buyers.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises	6:33	Sun sets	4:54
Moon rises	5:48		

HIGH WATER NOV. 4.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
6:10 A. M.	6:30 A. M.	8:19 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	6:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 4.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Boyne	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
El Sol	New-Orleans	Oct. 30
Munchen	Hamburg	Oct. 22
Norwegian	Glasgow	Oct. 24
Powhatan	Gibraltar	Oct. 19
Tiverton	Shields	Oct. 19
Vigilancia	Havana	Nov. 1
THURSDAY, NOV. 5.		
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Nov. 2
Colorado	Hull	Oct. 29
Trave	Bremen	Oct. 27
Victoria	Gibraltar	Oct. 22
Wells City	Swansea	Oct. 23
FRIDAY, NOV. 6.		
Bellina	St. Lucia	Oct. 29
Chalmette	New-Orleans	Oct. 31
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Oct. 29
Georgia	Stettin	Oct. 20
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Nov. 3
Lord Warwick	Gibraltar	Oct. 23
St. Paul	Southampton	Oct. 31
SATURDAY, NOV. 7.		
Chicago City	Swansea	Oct. 24
Comal	Galveston	Oct. 31
El Rio	New-Orleans	Nov. 2
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Oct. 24
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Nov. 1
Umbria	Liverpool	Oct. 31
SUNDAY, NOV. 8.		
Buffalo	Hull	Oct. 25
La Champagne	Havre	Oct. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Alamo	Nov. 4	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Nor	Nov. 4	W'd'd Isl.	39 Broadway.
Caracas	Nov. 4	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Glasgow	Nov. 4	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seneca	Nov. 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
Cherokee	Nov. 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Nov. 4	N'pl's, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
El Monte	Nov. 4	N. Orl'ns	Pier 25, N. R.
Orinoco	Nov. 4	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Kansas City	Nov. 5	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Perna'b'co	Nov. 5	301 Prod. Ex.	
Nassau	Nov. 5	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Algonquin	Nov. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	Nov. 6	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
State of Cal'a.	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Nov. 7	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Nov. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	Nov. 7	Havana	113 Wall St.
Circassia	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Nov. 7	Jeremie	24 State St.
Campania	Nov. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Tower Hill	Nov. 7	London	22 State St.
Hudson	Nov. 7	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
El Sud	Nov. 7	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Tallahassee	Nov. 7	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Adirondack	Nov. 7	Kingston	24 State St.
Fulda	Nov. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Nov. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Iroquois	Nov. 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Nov. 10	Cape Haitien	24 State St.
Alps	Nov. 10	Gonaives	24 State St.
Trave	Nov. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Habana	Nov. 10	Havana	10, E. R.
C. of B'm'g'm.	Nov. 10	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Finance	Nov. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Nov. 11	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	Nov. 11	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seguranca	Nov. 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Grangense	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Bergen	Nov. 11	Mantanzas	80 Wall St.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
C. of Augusta	Nov. 12	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Rio Grande	Nov. 13	Brunswick	Pier 20, E. R.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Louisiana	Nov. 14	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Kansas City	Nov. 14	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Natalie	Nov. 15	Cape Haitien	3 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Nov. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Nov. 19	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Buffon	Nov. 20	Pernamb'o	301 Prod. Ex.
Valencia	Nov. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Werkendam	Nov. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Nov. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Touraine	Nov. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Nov. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Nov. 21	London	1 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm'r	Nov. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Nov. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Nov. 24	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Nov. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Nov. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Armenia	Nov. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Oregon	Nov. 28	Naples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Havel	Dec. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Dec. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

SS Mackay-Bennett, (Br.,) Schenk, Halifax, N. S., Nov. 1, in ballast to Commercial Cable Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 P. M.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Boswitz, Antwerp Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Terrier, (Nor.,) Berg, Quebec Oct. 28, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Sansom, Kingston, &c., Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 P. M.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Cannons, London Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 A. M.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Walker, Jeremie, &c., Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11:10 P. M.

SS Riverdale, (Br.,) Lawrence, Hamburg Oct. 22, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at midnight Nov. 2.

SS Hudson, Kemble, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Pawnee, Robinson, Wilmington, with mdse. to W. Clyde & Co.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Wilmington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. (Not George W. Clyde, as reported last night.)

SS Yorktown, Dole, from Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Brig Ora,, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sprague, Antigua, via Delaware Breakwater, 24 days, with sugar to Gillespie Brothers; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Sailed.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) for Port Antonio; Kansas City, (Br.,) for Bristol; Strabo, (Br.,) for Manchester; Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Havel, (Ger.,) for Bremen; El Norte, for New-Orleans; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; City of Augusta, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ochelman, from New-York Oct. 20 for London and South Shields, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, from New-York Oct. 21 for Hamburg, passed Prawle's Point to-day.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York Oct. 18 for Leith and Dundee, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Ixion, (Br.,) Capt. Nish, from Japan and China for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from Hamburg for New-York passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, from New-York Oct. 17 for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Sir Richard Grenville, (Br.,) Capt. Gill, sld. from Genoa for New-York Oct. 31.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, from Montevideo, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York Nov. 1.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hoggemann, from New-York Oct. 17, arr. at Genoa Oct. 31.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from New-York, arr. at Antwerp Nov. 1.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New-York Oct. 19, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Office Novelty Company of New-York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—A. E. Keim and Ralph Harman of New-York City, and others.

—The East New-York Produce and Ice Company of Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. S. Newbold, C. G. Conklin, and F. L. Wells of Huntington.

—The New-York Milk Company of New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. Chellborg and E. Kick of New-York City and R. A. Bachia and William Burns of Brooklyn.

—The Morgan Marshall Company of New-York City, to deal in cigars and smokers' articles; capital, $20,000. Directors—Morgan Marshall of New-York City, Frank S. Sanchez of Brooklyn, and others.

—Maxwell & Benoit, (Incorporated,) of New-York City, to supply merchants and tradesmen with legal advice and information; capital, $10,000. Directors—John E. Maxwell and William Stuart of New-York City and Henry Benoit of Brooklyn.

—The West Broadway Land and Improvement Company of Depew, with principal office in Buffalo; capital, $75,000. Directors—David Fleming and George R. Fleming of Harrisburg, Marion F. Hatch and Fred A. Humphreys of Buffalo, and others.

—The W. H. Colson Company of New-York City, to manufacture figured or ornamental windows and other artistic work for churches and other buildings; capital, $3,000. Directors—George A. Plimpton of New-York City, William D. Ferry of Brooklyn, and William H. Colson of New-Rochelle.

FOUGHT MOORISH PIRATES.

Spanish Authorities Rescued the Crew of a French Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—United States Consul General Burke, at Tangier, Morocco, reports to the State Department in his dispatch of the 15th ult. that another act of piracy was committed by the Moors off the Riffian coast Oct. 8. A French sailing vessel was attacked by about 100 Riffians in small boats about twenty miles off Cape Bouch, or Cape Babazan.

As soon as the attack became known on shore the Spanish Governor of Alhucemas and some of the Spanish colony at once set out in the little steamer Seville. They captured three of the pirates' boats, which were on the point of pushing off for the shore with prisoners and plunder. The Spaniards boarded the French vessel, which was in possession of the pirates, and after a severe struggle rescued the Captain and a member of the crew.

The Spaniards are reported to have one man killed and four or five severely wounded, some of whom have since been reported as dead. It is also reported that some of the Frenchmen have died from their wounds.

A French man-of-war arrived at Tangier Oct. 15 and others are expected, among them a Spanish war vessel.

Drunken Husband Shot His Wife.

MANKATO, Minn., Nov. 3.—Louis Bulser, lessee and proprietor of the American House, shot and killed his wife yesterday. He was intoxicated and accused her and drove her out of the house. As she stood on the sidewalk he shot her. He was immediately arrested.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 800 head. Market nominal; common to extra steers, $3.40@$5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.70; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.25; calves, $3@$6; Texans, $2.65@$3.25; Western rangers, $2.25@$4. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head. Market firm and 10c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.30@$3.60; common to choice mixed, $3.25@$3.60; choice assorted, $3.50@$3.65; light, $3.30@$3.60; pigs, $2.50@$3.55. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000 head. Market firm and 10c higher; inferior to choice, $1.75@$3.25; lambs, $3@$4.50.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3.—Cattle—26 cars through, 1 on sale. Market quiet and firm; good light steers, $3.75@$3.80; common to good fat cows, $2.25@$3; veals steady at $4@$6; fancy, $6.25@$6.50. Hogs—7 cars through, 4 on sale. Market active and higher; Yorkers, $3.35@$3.90; medium and mixed packers', $3.75@$3.80; good heavy, $3.55@$3.60; roughs, $3@$3.20; stags, $2.25@$2.75. Sheep and Lambs—No cars through, 5 on sale. Market dull; 1 load Canada lambs sold at $4.75; common to good natives, $3.75@$4.60; good native sheep, $2.50@$3.35.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,800 head. Market strong; light and pigs, $3.30@$3.45; medium, $3.25@$3.40; heavy, $3.20@$3.35. Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head. Market strong; native steers, best, $4.20@$4.62½; fair to good, $3.10@$4.20; cows and heifers, best, $2.50@$3.10; cows, to good, $1.65@$2.80; bulls, $1.70@$2.45; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.65; Texas and Western, $2.50@$3.65; calves, $4@$4.10. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head. Market strong.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 851 head. Market steady to strong; native steers, $3.80@$4.10; Texas steers, $3.10; native cows, $2.25@$2.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,235 head. Market strong to 5c higher. Sheep—Receipts, 204 head. Market strong; native mixed, $3.10; Southwest mixed, $2.65.

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS

AND

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS

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Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad.

The committee consisting of R. DALE BENSON, Chairman, CHARLES PLATT, HARRY F. WEST, AUGUTUS THOMAS, RICHARD S. BROCK, M. G. BULKELEY, and M. L. SCUDDER, formed for the protection of the interests of the Extension Mortgage Bondholders, notifies bondholders that it is important for the protection of their interests that the bonds should be deposited with DREXEL & COMPANY in Philadelphia or THE NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY in New-York, without delay.

DIVIDENDS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.25 per Share) upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after November 30, 1896, to shareholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 3 P. M., October 31, 1896.

All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.

CHEQUES will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Sailed.

New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New-York, Oct. 27, 1896.

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after November 16th, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on October 31st, 1896.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,

128 Broadway, New-York, October 20, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 2d, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen November 5th, proximo.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, October 27th, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months. Transfer books closed until after that date.

B. C. DUER, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ST. PAUL & NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company, adopted at a meeting held in the City of St. Paul, State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of September, 1896, a special meeting of the stockholders of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company will be held in the City of St. Paul, State of Minnesota, on the 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1896, and that the business to be transacted at said meeting will be to pass on a proposed sale of all the railway, land grant, and other property of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company to the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and the terms of such sale, if a sale shall be decided upon.—Dated 17th day of October, 1896.

CHARLES F. COANEY, Secretary St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the first day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
THE CALIFORNIA WATER & MINING CO.,
47 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1896.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the California Water & Mining Company for the election of a Board of Trustees will be held at the office of the company on Thursday, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock.

BAXTER BARKER, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Nov. 5, 1896, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
201 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

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FINANCIAL.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark";) at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aug. Victoria, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Curacao; at 12 M for La Guaira Countries direct, per steamship Etona; at 11 AM for St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, and Barbados, per steamship Talisman; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Nor, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Nor";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at 1 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Eastern Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Eastern Prince.")

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antillia, (letters must be directed "per Antillia";) at 8 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia,";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";

ELECTION IN THIS CITY

BIG VOTE CAST EARLY AMID PEACEFUL SURROUNDINGS.

Weather Being Perfect, a Larger Percentage of Voters than Usual Went to the Polls—In Many of the Congressional Districts the Efforts to Elect Congressmen Supplanted the Interest in the Presidential Ticket.

It was a marvel of a day for ballot-casting. Dawn ushered in weather that was ideal. The air was benign, neither too warm nor too cool for agreeable walking or car-riding; there was enough of a breeze to exhilarate. No better natural auxiliary to the full exercise of the franchise in pleasant circumstances could have been wished.

Voters appreciated the boon of clear skies, sunshine, and clement temperature, and it is no exaggeration to say that at 8 o'clock one-eighth of the ballots had been voted, leaving nine hours for voting the other seven-eighths. These were the hours when the voting population is usually about, and the expedition with which voting by the Australian ballot can be accomplished was evident at 10 A. M. Then, with few exceptions, about one-third of the votes had been cast at the 1,392 polling places in New-York County and the annexed district.

The Boards of Election officers praised the system of voting unstintingly. In the case of the better educated of the voters, who did not vote split tickets—and reports are that such were exceptions that were rare—the average time required for a voter to hand in his voted ballots after receiving them was fifteen seconds. Some were even more expeditious, as in going into the booth the voter unfolded his ballots so that all he had to do was to make two crosses, fold the ballots as he came out, and hand them to the officer for deposit.

Keen judges of how elections go had no hesitation in saying that the vote on the constitutional amendment relating to camp sites in the Adirondacks was voted against by all classes of voters, no matter what their political faith.

Early Voters Out.

As to the early voting, the officers of election were astonished when their boards were organized to see the number of voters who had come to vote at such an early hour. They expected many whose callings require them to go to work betimes, but waiting in line with the laborer and the artisan were Wall Street men, persons in such easy circumstances that their vote could have been deposited hours later without their risking criticism of their interest in the issues of the day; tradesmen, collegians, men-about-town, and clerks and scholars. At every polling place the first man to vote appeared to be the object of envy to those who followed. Indeed, many who could have voted later said that they were out of bed an hour before the polls opened, hoping to get first place in the line.

There was little, if any, electioneering at these early hours, and none during the day within the one-hundred-foot limit. About every polling place this new sign was exhibited:

No Loitering or Electioneering Between this Point and the Poll.

Police Duty Perfunctory.

Generally the police had to do perfunctory duty. If there was a marked characteristic of the day it was the universal order that prevailed everywhere with the disposition to do everything to preserve order. There was very much less of surreptitious tippling than is usual on election day, and there did not appear to be a disposition on the part of publicans to attract customers. Indeed, the majority of the saloons had on their entry doors announcements of opening at 5 P. M., and there was absence of crowds about doubtful places for dispensing excise refreshments that tell of evasion of law inside.

The quiet of the streets all over the city before 11 A. M. was marked. In spite of the legal holiday people appeared to have soberly resolved to attend to citizen duty before promenading. There was an absence of insignia of personal choice, conviction, or intention, such as badges and flowers, while the banners set out for Flag Day had not been taken in. As an Inspector of Election said, "The voters came into my place quietly, as if they were entering a church. I have served as an election officer several times, but never saw so much business in men's faces and acts in a polling place."

As to the humor of the voters after depositing their ballots, it was sedate. There was no exhibition of exuberance anywhere, while there was, as a rule, such universal complacency and quiet satisfaction over the performance of the solemn duty that, facially, it was not possible to determine who was an advocate of McKinley or Bryan. In strictly Republican districts and in residential neighborhoods there were greetings and discussion in small knots of the momentous and portentous issue of the day, but there were no serious faces. An abidance with confidence in the result was the rule, so far as physiognomy revealed sentiment.

Bureau of Election's Work.

The machinery of the Bureau of Elections worked smoothly, and the boards of election officers gave little trouble to the chief, Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, and his staff. The police had been admirably organized for the duties of the day, but, as events showed, they were needed in few districts. But for the Tammany Hall strongholds and a few rough quarters, it is not too much to say that yesterday's election would have passed without the need of a single policeman, because of the dominating sentiment that for neither side would disorder avail ought, and that success depended an the best of good citizenship.

Early at Polling Places.

Reporters for THE NEW-YORK TIMES watched the progress of the vote in various quarters of the city. Old election officers in the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts said they had never seen such an early rush to vote. Before the polls opened the crowds were lined up waiting, and from that time until noon there was a steady effort to vote. In the majority of the polling places over half the total registered vote of the precincts was in by 11 o'clock. The banner precinct in these districts is claimed to be the Twenty-ninth of the Nineteenth Assembly District. Out of a registry of 298, 201 had voted by 11:30 o'clock A. M. This is former Mayor Grant's voting place. He voted at 11:35 o'clock. It took him but a minute and a half to fix his ticket.

In the Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District 130 votes out of 196 had been cast before noon.

The police reported everything quiet and orderly. Capt. Sheehan of the Twenty-second Precinct went around to all the polling places early and said there had been no disturbance whatsoever in his precinct.

Central Park West Section.

In the upper middle section of the city west of Central Park, the early vote was the largest ever recorded. It seemed to be the laudable desire of the great mass of voters to cast their ballots soon after the opening of the polls, so as to avoid the rush which might come later in the day. The result was, there were not enough registered voters left in many districts at noon to make a crowd later in the day. This was especially the case throughout the Twenty-first Assembly District.

In the Thirty-seventh Election District of that Assembly district there were 274 registered, but by 11:20 o'clock 188 had voted. The entire vote of the district last year was 198.

In the Thirty-second Election District, out of a total registration of 207, there had been 157 votes cast by 11:30 o'clock. In the Thirty-first District, out of 511 registered names, 404 had voted by 11:30 o'clock A. M. In the Twenty-ninth District, 241 votes, out of a registration of 338, had been cast at 11:40 o'clock. In the Twenty-seventh District, 105 votes, out of 152 registered, was the total before noon, and in the Twentieth District 250 votes, out of a registration of 381, were cast before the noon hour.

In the Ninth Congressional District.

Voters in the Ninth Congressional District, the battlefield of Messrs. Campbell and Bradley, were out early and consumed very little time in preparing their ballots. This was taken as a good sign by both political parties.

Early in the afternoon the Republicans were claiming the district for McKinley. They said the Hebrew element, which is very large there, was working for sound money almost to a man. In addition to this it was claimed that many Irish voters down around the Hook had turned against their former leaders and joined the Republican column. They argued this from the fact that the voters in going to the polls refused to listen to Tammany workers, who endeavored to speak with them.

At the Oriental Club, on Grand Street, Timothy J. Campbell's headquarters, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon men who had been through the district said Campbell's probable majority would be 3,000.

Thomas J. Bradley, the Tammany candidate, visited the polling places in a coupé drawn by two horses. He claimed to be assured of his election. Campbell partisans pointed to Bradley's method of conveyance and said their candidate wanted nothing like that, he walked and talked to the people. At 3:30 P. M. about 85 per cent. of the registered vote had been polled.

Interest in Election Preparations.

Not within the recollection of the old inhabitant who skated on the Collect Pond, where the Tombs now stands, has there been so much interest down town in the newspaper preparations for serving up election returns. As early as 10 o'clock A. M. crowds gathered in the City Hall Park, and watched every move of the carpenters and workmen who were constructing the scaffolds and stretching the sheets upon which the stereopticon figures were to be cast.

During the early afternoon fully 5,000 people were in and about Park Row and City Hall Park, indolently watching for something exciting to occur, and incidentally buying diminutive afternoon newspapers that naively announced in big, black letters that everything was quiet.

The Park police were as interested as was any one, and newsboys for once enjoyed their games of "craps" without molestation.

Dr. Parkhurst was one of those who walked leisurely along Park Row early in the afternoon, and peered curiously at the big newspaper canvases.

Dealers in goldbugs, photographs of McKinley and of Bryan, big gold papier maché dollars, silver papier-maché dollars, and Napoleonic hats did a thriving trade, and flower vendors who had yellow chrysanthemums found no difficulty in disposing of them at sentimental prices.

Chrysanthemums Displace Buttons.

It is the first campaign in which it has been possible to express one's sentiments prettily with an attractive boutonnière, and within the last week of the fight yellow chrysanthemums have driven the unsightly buttons from the lapels of the coats of most men of good taste.

In Park Row, near Chatham Square, a great sign, clumsily painted, proclaimed the following:

Come In!
All Who Wish to Earn a Living.
Photographs of McKinley;
Photographs of Bryan,
50 Cents a Hundred.
A Week's Pay to be Made
In One Day.

That accounted for the great number of hawkers in that particular line. Similar inducements were offered to bug dealers.

Tammany Down Town.

The familiar sign near the election booths, "Friends of Tammany Hall will meet here," was not to be found this year in the down-town districts of the city. When the secret-ballot system of voting was first introduced in the city the Republicans and Democrats did not stop their usual custom of having a little company of "workers" ready to advise voters, though they could not hand out ballots, but things are different now.

In the lower part of the city there were very few "workers." It was the quietest election ever known, and the vote was in earlier than veteran politicians even dreamed of.

At the booths at Albany and Greenwich Streets, where 264 men were registered, all but twenty had voted by 2 o'clock. At the booth on Barclay Street, just below West Broadway, out of 240 registered over 200 had voted at the same hour. The same ratio prevailed below Chambers Street at the election districts. Late in the afternoon the Election Inspectors and ballot clerks had nothing to do, and sat with their heels cocked up on the tables waiting for some voter to appear.

The police had practically nothing to do. There were few fights and no rows that called for any assistance. Soon after the polls opened there were lively times in receiving the votes, but the work of the Inspectors was nearly over at noon.

McClellan's Spirited Contest.

The Congressional contest in the Twelfth District between George B. McClellan and Charles Hess proved a most spirited one. The interest in it overshadowed that of the Presidential fight, so far as the district was concerned. It was generally agreed that the result of the fight was very doubtful, with the chances favorable to McClellan. It was well known that McClellan would be scratched by many silver Democrats, particularly on the east side of the district, because he had not indorsed the Chicago platform, while Hess would be scratched by many anti-Platt Republicans in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. It was also known that the old soldier vote would be largely cast for McClellan.

Col. McClellan had his headquarters at the Annawanda Club, at Twentieth Street and Second Avenue. He put in an appearance early in the morning and remained about most of the day. The reports showed that an unusual vote had been polled early, and, as far as could be learned, there was but little scratching. Over half the vote in the majority of the precincts had been polled at 10 o'clock. From the reports received from the Tammany leaders, Col. McClellan expressed himself as confident of winning by over 1,000 majority. He figured that the loss he sustained upon the east side would be made up by Republican votes in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

Charles Hess's Hard Work.

Charles Hess made his headquarters at the Gilsey House. He spent most of his time among the workingmen upon the east side. According to the reports he received in the early afternoon the Republicans would gain 30 per cent. in the Eighteenth and Twentieth Assembly Districts.

Commissioner Jacob Hess had charge of his brother's interests in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and worked like a beaver all day. Most of his time was spent upon Broadway. As a result of his efforts, the Commissioner was sure that he had induced a larger number of Democrats to vote for his brother. When the polls closed, Mr. Hess was very confident that he had been elected.

Dr. Miller, the Populist candidate, was little heard of during the fight, although he circulated among the voters on the east side.

In the Fourteenth District.

The Fourteenth Congressional District was unusually quiet, but every effort was made by the Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress to bring out a full vote.

The registration in that district was over 63,000, and it was expected that less than 5 per cent. would fail to cast their ballots.

Charles V. Fornes, the nominee of the Sound-Money Democracy, it was said, would not poll a very heavy vote, but any number which he received over 1,500 votes, the strength of the movement in the district, could be attributed to the attack made by L. E. Quigg on President Cleveland in a campaign circular. Portions of this circular, containing the unwarranted attack on the President, were printed and spread throughout the district.

At the Pomeroy Hotel, Mr. Fornes's headquarters, the candidate failed to appear during the afternoon. It was said that he had gone to his home, and from that point would receive the returns. They were first to be sent to each Assembly District headquarters and from there to Mr. Fornes, at the southwest corner of Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue.

In the Eleventh District.

Voting was generally quiet and orderly in the Eleventh Congressional District, although there were a few arrests of floaters and intoxicated men who started fights.

In most of the election districts the great majority of the votes were cast early in the day, and the voting was done with much celerity, which indicated that straight tickets were being cast by both Republicans and Democrats. A good many remained from thirty seconds to one minute in the booths, and some remained about three minutes. At 103 Avenue A, the Inspectors said the voting was so rapid there that they could easily have handled 1,000 voters.

Very few voters entered the polling places with badges or any emblems indicating what ticket they would cast. It was rumored that men with political badges would not be allowed to vote, but even in the strongest Tammany Hall districts, where no one would have interfered with Bryan voters, the general absence of buttons and emblems was noticeable.

Tammany Money Used.

It was charged by the Republican workers that Tammany Hall or the Popocratic National Committee had thrown a great deal of money into this district, in which Sulzer and Eidman were making a close race. The Popocrats had appropriated $75 to each election district, and in a few election districts they had as many as twenty workers, at $5 a day, while all that the Republicans had was $30 for each election district.

The Popocrats were also said to have bought up a good many votes. One of the Republican workers in Tenth Street, between First and Second Avenues, was told that a certain man had sold his vote to the Popocrats for $2, and in the district at 87 Third Street, it was said that nearly thirty men were holding out until late in the afternoon, waiting for the highest bidder. Some of them said that if they could not get their price they would not vote at all.

Socialists Vote Their Ticket.

The Socialists were said to have made many gains in the Sixteenth Assembly District at the expense of the Democrats, although Tammany workers claimed that many of these, while voting the Socialist National ticket, voted for Sulzer. Republican workers, however, insisted that the Socialists voted their straight ticket from top to bottom.

In the Tenth Assembly District Republican workers were very sanguine, and claimed it early in the afternoon. Ex-Judge Botty said that from all reports of the workers McKinley and Eidman would have a large majority there, and that J. Sullivan, the Republican candidate for the Assembly, would surely win, as he was very popular with the young element.

The Republican workers in Fifth Street, between First and Second Avenues, said they knew that there had been a heavy Republican vote there. One house alone, 412 Fifth Street, had given five Republican votes, another house, 416 Fifth Street, had given three, and the house at 90 First Avenue had given eight, straight Republican votes.

Republican Workers Outnumbered.

In the Fourteenth Assembly District, Tammany workers were very numerous, and greatly outnumbered the Republican ones, and, although the Tammany men claimed the majority of the votes cast, they could not substantiate their claims, as most of the votes were cast early in the day, and very few of the voters indicated how they had voted.

At 202 First Avenue the Republican workers complained that Frank J. Drummond, the Republican leader in the Fourteenth Assembly District, had late on Monday night changed the Captains in the Sixth, Eleventh, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Election Districts, because they had been in favor of Wissman, and had appointed in their places new men, who were not acquainted with the voters. And this the Republicans feared might hurt the Republican vote in those election districts.

The Republican workers of the Sixteenth Assembly District reported at their headquarters in Fifth Street that McKinley and Eidman would have a majority of about 1,000, but they conceded that Benjamin Hoffman would be elected to the Assembly.

Cummings and Meade Fight.

It was a hot fight in the Tenth Congressional District between Clarence W. Meade, the Republican candidate, and Amos J. Cummings, the Tammany candidate. Each side claimed to be very confident of victory. Mr. Meade depended upon the McKinley strength to carry him through, while Cummings was running on his personal popularity.

The candidates were circulating about the district before the voting began. Mr. Meade's headquarters were on Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street. National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs had charge. The most attention was given to that part of the district lying between Ninth and Sixth Avenues. The Republican vote polled there was very large, and according to the best reports received during the day very little scratching was indulged in. Many sound-money Democrats voted the straight Republican ticket.

Mr. Cummings made his headquarters at Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. He told every one that he felt perfectly confident of being elected by 1,500 majority. His reports indicated that the labor vote from Ninth Avenue down to the Hudson River was being cast almost solidly for him. He also believed that he had received the votes of Republicans who are members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Calvin Tomkins, the National Democratic candidate, believed that he would receive a respectable vote.

John Murray Mitchell's Canvass.

John Murray Mitchell's canvass for Congress in the Eighth District wound up very quietly. Mitchell's headquarters, in James Street, were almost deserted during the day, only two or three workers remaining on guard.

The Republican candidate's captains were all through the district during the day, and saw to it that the vote was cast early. Mr. Mitchell spent the day at the Republican State Headquarters.

PICTURES FROM THE SKY.

The Crowds in Park Row Photographed from Midair.

A great deal of attention was attracted in the down town district yesterday by a series of kites, which William A. Eddy, the Bayonne kite expert, sent up from the Postal Telegraph Building. The kites were five in number, of varied colors, and supported a small camera, suspended below the kites.

The kites, which are what are known as the Eddy kite, invented in 1892, were suspended from one cord from fifty to seventy-five feet apart. The altitude attained by the highest kite during the day was about 2,000 feet, and the camera was at least 1,000 feet above the pavement when the pictures were taken.

Mr. Eddy was assisted in sending up the kites by Henry L. Allen, also of Bayonne, who began making portable kites in 1895. They started in at 9 o'clock in the morning, but it was not until 11 o'clock that they were successful in getting the kites to the proper altitude. The difficulty was with the variable winds, which made it impossible to sustain the kites in the air for any length of time.

Finally, at 11 o'clock, the kites were successfully launched, one at a time, and the camera, resting on a framework of light wood, was soon suspended at the proper height.

In all, nine exposures were taken of City Hall Park and Printing House Square. THE NEW-YORK TIMES Building figured in each of these. How many of these will be worth reproducing is a question. Mr. Eddy said that it was usual for not over two-thirds to be successful, owing to the numerous accidents which are liable to happen. At the time the pictures were taken the pull on the kites registered about seventeen pounds.

The pictures taken yesterday, if they prove successful, should contain views of the crowds that were in front of the newspaper offices all day. Owing to the extreme distance between the camera and the scenes pictured, it is not likely that the objects will appear very distinct.

In speaking of the art of midair photography yesterday, Mr. Eddy called attention to the fact that recently some misstatements had been published regarding the records of this method of taking pictures. To set this matter at rest, Mr. Eddy made the following statement:

"The first picture taken from mid-air by aid of kites was by Archibald, on the coast of England, in 1889. The second man to use the method was Wentz of Germany, in 1890. In 1891 Butalt of France took some pictures by aid of kites, and the fourth man to take pictures by this system was myself, and the first picture taken in this country was on May 30, 1895, at 2 P. M. Gilbert T. Woglom of this city took his first picture on Sept. 2, 1895. All of the methods employed to suspend the camera and snap it were different."

SIX BLIND MEN ARRESTED.

The Unfortunates Charged with Illegal Registration.

John Cashdollar, Joseph Bennett, Moses De Graff, William Anderson, Bernard Longner, and George Sterrett, all of whom are inmates of the Home for Destitute Blind, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in Harlem Court yesterday morning on the charge of illegal registration. The men were arrested Monday by Detectives Maxon and McGloin, who declared that the men were not entitled to register or vote because they were inmates of an institution supported by public charity.

Magistrate Deuel said it was clear that under the Constitution the men had no right to vote, and held them in $100 bail for trial.

In the meantime former Judge Howland went before Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, and secured a writ of habeas corpus for Cashdollar and asked for writs of mandamus for twenty-two other inmates of the home, commanding the election officers to permit them to vote. Judge Howland contended that the State did not entirely support the home, and that the inmates earned their board by making baskets and chairs.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connolly argued that as the blind men had not complied with the law requiring them to file at the place of registration their occupations and the fact that they were inmates of an institution, they were not entitled to vote. Justice Lawrence so decided, and later in the day Magistrate Deuel paroled the six prisoners until to-day at 2 o'clock.

ELECTION DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Voting Was Rapid and Heavy, and Only Two Arrests Were Made.

The day in Brooklyn was exceedingly quiet, though the voting in every district was heavy. Half the vote was cast before noon. As soon as the polls opened at 6 o'clock the voters began to flock to the polling places, and deposited their ballots. In every ward the voting was rapid, showing that the voters were marking straight tickets. At the political headquarters there were gatherings of politicians and candidates, though there were fewer at the Silver Democratic Headquarters in the Thomas Jefferson than at the National Democratic and Republican Headquarters.

In all the four new wards, the annexed counuty towns, the balloting was early and heavy. There was very little voting after 3 o'clock.

The police arrangements were very good, and there was no friction. There were only two arrests during the day at the polls for illegal voting, and both prisoners were released as soon as taken to the police station, as they showed that their arrest was not justified.

RECEIVED CHEERING NEWS.

Mr. Manley Kept Posted on the Voting in Other States.

The various political headquarters were practically deserted yesterday. Messrs. Manley, Scott, and Clayton of the Republican National Committee were at their rooms receiving reports from all parts of the country. These related to the weather and to the stereotyped formula as to the opening of the voting.

Mr. Manley talked by long-distance telephone with the Chicago headquarters, and learned that the voting was progressing satisfactorily. The message said that "apparently" the railroad employes were voting for McKinley.

The Chairman of the Republican State Committees in West Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee sent encouraging bulletins as to the progress of the voting in their States.

At Republican State Headquarters business was at a standstill. Reports were received from time to time that the vote was unusually heavy up the State. Chairman Hackett returned to the city from Utica, after voting there in the morning.

Sheehan at Tammany Hall.

There never was a quieter election day at Tammany Hall than yesterday. John C. Sheehan, the executive head of the organization, voted early in the Ninth Assembly District and spent almost all of the rest of the day at the Wigwam. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon he got word that one of his election district Captains in the Ninth District had been arrested for electioneering too near the polls. The Captain's name was James Meagher, and he was in charge of Mr. Sheehan's own election district, the Twenty-fourth. Mr. Sheehan left the hall long enough to see that Meagher was bailed out. He said that Fred S. Gibbs caused his arrest. Ex-Judge Edward Browne, Civil Justice Martin, and a few other lawyers were on duty at the Wigwam all day, but they had very little to do. This was also the case with the Tammany lawyers stationed elsewhere. They all agreed in saying that no election every passed off in this city with so little litigation.

There was a telegraph instrument in the corner of the reception room of the Wigwam, and the operator occasionally got messages from district leaders for Mr. Sheehan. These were of the regulation type. "Everything is going smoothly, and we are getting out the full vote," was the substance of most of them.

Up to the time the polls closed Mr. Sheehan insisted upon claiming that the city would give 30,000 plurality for Bryan and Sewall, and that Tammany would elect all of its Congressional candidates, with the exception of John Quincey Adams, in the Fourteenth District, and possibly William H. Burke in the Fifteenth.

SAYS IT WAS ACCIDENTAL.

Harry Fillmore Shoots and Dangerously Wounds Mrs. Bagley.

Harry Fillmore, a colored porter, twenty-seven years old, who lives at 224 West Forty-seventh Street, shot and dangerously wounded Mrs. Mary Bagley, also colored, in her apartments, in the basement of 248 West Forty-seventh Street, about noon yesterday.

Fillmore had formerly boarded with the Bagleys, but had been ordered to leave by Bagley, who thought he was paying too much attention to his wife.

Bagley was not at home when Fillmore called yesterday. Mrs. Bagley said she requested him to leave, when he shot her, the bullet taking effect in the abdomen. The woman was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital.

Fillmore was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon. He claimed the shooting was accidental, but Magistrate Brann held him without bail for examination to-morrow.

Health Association Meeting.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association held its regular monthly meeting at 10:30 o'clock yesterday, at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. Mrs. Ralph Trautman, the President, reported that since the last meeting she had been present at women's conventions in Jersey City, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Boston, where she had read the paper presented last Summer at Saratoga, concerning the worth and progress of her association.

The Committee on Stable Refuse reported that many stables in the city were in a bad condition, and the Committee on Cars reported that some of the cards with the admonition of the Board of Health against spitting, which had been placed in the street cars through the efforts of the association, had been removed.

Politics Unsettled His Mind.

Philip Weil, a clerk, thirty years old, who resides at Sixth Street and Avenue B, was taken into custody early yesterday morning while acting strangely in front of the Eldridge Street Police Station. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and will be examined as to his sanity. Excitement over the political situation is thought to have unbalanced Weil's mind.

TURKEY AND HER REFORMS

DISCUSSION IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

An Effort to Induce France to Take Active Measures to Protect the Armenians—The Reforms Promised by the Porte Have Not Been Carried Out—The Chamber Supports the Government in Declining to Take Action Alone.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Denys, Deputy for Cochin China, interpellated the Government, demanding to know what action France would take in defense of the Armenians. Continuing his remarks, he asked what the powers had done since 1880 in defense of a race whose sufferings were without a parallel in history. M. Denys then recapitulated the horrors of the massacres in Asia Minor and Constantinople, during the recital of which the Chamber was greatly agitated.

The Deputy for Cochin China declared that it was the duty of France to interfere in the name of humanity to prevent the occurrence of further massacres. In order to effect this, he said, it would be necessary to make a clean sweep of this corner of Europe and to guarantee protection not only to Christians, but to Turks as well. The whole of civilized Europe was interested in the purification of Turkey, and France had a right to convoke her allies and all Europe to undertake the task.

M. Denys said, in conclusion, that the friendship of France was worthy of practical recognition. "We must tell our friends this," he said, "and their first step will be to appreciate the generous impulses of our nation and decide to co-operate to defend the feeble and the oppressed."

The remarks of M. Denys elicited great applause.

Count De Mun's Appeal.

Count Albert De Mun then followed in a speech, in which he declared that sadder even than the Armenian atrocities was the inertia with which Europe tolerated such outrages. Continuing, he said that, although the responsibility of the Porte for the outrages was denied, it had been proved that Turkish officials had taken part in the atrocities, and had directed and commanded the massacres which took place in Constantinople on Aug. 26 before the very eyes of the officers of the foreign guardships and the passengers on board the French steamer Gironde; yet the authors of the massacre had not been punished. On the contrary, he declared, the officials who were the fomenters of the outrages had been rewarded, while the few who had dared to protect the assailed Armenians had been punished.

The Turkish prisons were filled with Armenians, and apparently the plan was to exterminate the whole race. "Europe," he said, "cannot longer remain passive. While the present state of things exists, it is only natural that the Armenians should be in a perpetual state of revolt."

Pursuing the subject further, Count De Mun said that France had done all that was possible for her to do, but it was regrettable that Europe had only heard complaints of the situation of affairs in Turkey from England. This fact, he said, was exciting a legitimate suspicion of the motives which delayed a settlement of the troubles. The Ottoman Empire, Count De Mun said, was a necessity to Europe, but a necessary corollary was the security of those who do not belong to the race and religion of the rulers of the empire; otherwise, it was the right and duty of Europe to remonstrate against the condition of things. France, he added, ought to do for Armenia as well as for Crete, and take the initiative in a concert to assure the security of the Armenians.

MM. Delafosse and Hubbard approved and emphasized the remarks of Count De Mun, and M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, followed.

Minister Hanotaux's Answer.

M. Hanotaux said that the Armenian movement would not have taken upon itself such an intensity if contact with Europe had not imbued certain Armenians with a desire for independence. The excesses of the Ottoman Government, he said, had furnished legitimate motives for complaint, and when the question assumed an aspect of grave importance England understood the danger of acting alone. A concert was established among the powers, and in October, 1895, an understanding was reached with the Porte that the latter would grant reforms, which unhappily had not been applied. Owing to the anarchy which reigned in the administrative spheres, troubles ensued and France was bound to use language the strength and significance of which Turkey understood. The powers, he said were convinced of the necessity of their solid union, but there must be no isolated action and no interference with the integrity or sovereignty of the empire.

"Among the fertile results of the recent visit of the Emperor of Russia to Paris," M. Hanotaux said, "may be mentioned a precise exchange of views in regard to Armenia, and the perfect community of ideas which exists in united Europe will give the Sultan to understand the necessity of his assuring the security of all his subjects of whatever race. But violence will not aid the difficult task of Europe. France does not forget the traditions of the religious protectorate which she exercises in the Orient, nor the bonds which unite her to the Ottoman Empire, but she must proportion her efforts to the extent of all the tasks devolving upon her."

M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, replying to M. Hanotaux, said that the Sultan had been frequently admonished, but without result. The remarks of M. Hanotaux, he said, left the whole question open. He reproached the Foreign Minister for endeavoring to render the Armenians solely answerable for their troubles in the responsibility for which Europe and the Sultan were involved. Eighteen months ago, he said, Europe undertook to defend the Armenians, but the atrocities continue to this day.

M. Develle moved the order of the day approving the declarations of the Government, and the motion was adopted by the Chamber.

BISHOP WYNNE DROPS DEAD.

His Wife Found Dead in Bed an Hour Afterward.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Right Rev. Frederick Richards Wynne, Protestant Bishop of Killaloe, dropped dead in the street in Dublin to-day. A dispatch from Dublin to the Central News says that Mrs. Wynne, the wife of the Bishop, was found dead in her bed an hour after her husband's death.

DUBLIN, Nov. 3.—It is learned that the wife of Bishop Wynne was taken suddenly ill early this morning, and the Bishop got out of bed and went to get a doctor. A short distance from his house he dropped dead from heart disease, and Mrs. Wynne died almost at the same time that her husband expired.

BOTH THE CASTLES INDICTED.

Their Lawyers Have Arranged a Powerful Defense for Them.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Grand Jury of the Clerkenwell Sessions, after consideration of the case of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle of San Francisco, yesterday returned a true bill against both prisoners on a charge of shoplifting.

Sir Frank Lockwood, one of the counsel for the defense, informed a representative of The United Associated Presses this morning that at the meeting of the counsel, held at the chambers of Sir Edward Clarke yesterday, the lawyers arranged the details of a powerful defense.

Wheat Still Rising in London.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—The wheat market opened higher, on the strength of yesterday's American market, advancing immediately after the opening owing to a scarcity of sellers. After a temporary reaction on realizations the market strengthened on an improved millers' demand, and prices became higher in consequence of a feeling of confidence in the result of the Presidential election in the United States.

There was active buying on both local and American account, and prices advanced all the afternoon, reaching 2d. above the opening price. A predominance of sellers caused the market to lose ½d., but it closed finally at 2¼d. higher. The aggregate sales were 150,000 quarters.

Many Shipwrecks Feared.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A number of corpses are being washed up by the sea along the coast of the Province of Huelva, and it is feared that the violent gales which have swept the Atlantic off the Spanish coast within the last few days have caused a great many shipwrecks. A sailing vessel foundered off Cartagena during the tempest, and several of her crew were drowned.

The Duc d'Orleans's Marriage.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—The Duc d'Orleans arrived here to-day, and was received by Emperor Francis Joseph. The marriage of the Duc d'Orleans to Archduchess Dorothea of Austria will take place on Nov. 6.

CAMPANIA'S HAWSER STOLEN.

The Thief Caught in a Rowboat with the Big Rope.

Early yesterday morning Detective Gargan of the Leonard Street Station saw Michael Shannon, a man whom he knew to be a river thief, rowing up the North River in an empty boat. Later Gargan saw Shannon row to the foot of Franklin Street with his boat loaded down with rope. As the detective drew near, he saw Shannon had in his boat the largest rope he had ever seen. He was about to fasten his boat to a grain barge when the detective caught him by the arm. Shannon quickly retreated to the stern of the boat to get away. His additional weight was more than the big rowboat could stand, in addition to the rope, and it commenced rapidly to sink. Shannon then ran back to the detective, crying to be saved or he would drown.

The detective pulled him out, but the boat sank. The big hawser, however, floated. After turning his man over to another officer, Gargan got a dozen longshoremen and pulled the big rope onto the dock. It was 480 feet long, was exactly twelve inches in diameter, and weighed 2,400 pounds. Examination showed that it had been cut off on one end. Shannon claimed he had purchased the hawser from a tramp steamer anchored near Liberty Island, and had paid $11.50 for it.

Gargan knew this was not true, and after hunting all day found that the rope belonged to the Cunard steamer Campania, and had been stolen from her the night before while she was at her dock at the foot of Clarkson Street. The rope, they said, was originally 780 feet long, and was made to tow the Campania in case she became disabled at sea, and cost $300. Magistrate Simms, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday, held Shannon for trial.

THE HEALER'S BUSY DAY.

Fully 4,500 Persons Visit Schrader at Bayonne.

It was cripple day at Bayonne, N. J., yesterday with August Schrader, the "divine healer."

He had announced that he would make a specialty of cripples, and they limped in great numbers to Salter's Hotel, at Fifty-first Street and Hudson County Boulevard.

Schrader began work at 6:45 A. M., and before 5 P. M., when he stopped healing for the day, at least 4,500 persons had visited his hotel.

He followed his usual method of laying his hands on the heads, eyes, and afflicted parts of his visitors, and then stamping his name on the corners of their pocket handkerchiefs with a rubber stamp.

As usual, Schrader made no charge. His managers did, however, a brisk business in selling his photographs, and those who saw him, either because they really had faith or out of curiosity, were informed that there was no objection to their paying as much as they liked for the photographs.

Among those who were prompted by curiosity to visit Schrader were large numbers of bicyclers who wheeled out over the boulevard. Many of the visitors chaffed the healer, but he took it all good-naturedly.

Of the cripples on whom he laid his hands, none could be found who claimed to feel immediate relief.

DREW PAY FOR DUMMIES.

Three Men Arrested and Locked Up on Complaint of Contractors.

John Horle, a contractor of 635 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; William B. Turnbull of 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, this city, and William J. Clark of 15 West Sixty-sixth Street, were arrested yesterday on bench warrants charging grand larceny in the first degree.

The men were indicted yesterday on the complaint of T. E. Bell, a principal stockholder in the Hydraulic Construction Company of 145 Broadway.

The company is engaged in laying water mains from Kearny, N. J., to Bayonne, and employs about 200 workmen.

The men arrested are charged with swindling the company by means of carrying dummy workmen on the payroll.

Horle was the contractor for the company. Turnbull was the Superintendent. Clark was the bookkeeper and timekeeper.

There were as many as 80 such dummies last week, it is claimed, for whom about $2,000 was drawn.

The three men were committed to the Tombs. No bail was arranged.

TWO DRIVERS ARRESTED.

Ran Down Bicyclers and Made a Disturbance in Court.

John F. Burke of 956 Lexington Avenue and William H. Bunker of 407 West Forty-seventh Street drove up Lexington Avenue in a light wagon yesterday afternoon. They ran down several bicyclists. Finally John J. Dillon of 118 West Forty-seventh Street had Burke arrested.

Magistrate Cornell, in Yorkville Court, fined Burke $10. Then Bunker raised such a disturbance in the court that the Magistrate ordered his arrest, and fined him $5 for disorderly conduct.

The men paid the fines and left the court. They had a fight on the sidewalk as to which was to drive the horse. Mrs. Bunker came along and settled the question by getting both men in the buggy, and then getting in herself and driving off.

Search for a Missing Englishman.

Friends of Charles Edmiston, who left London, England, about fifteen years ago, are advertising for news of his whereabouts. Since he left, his father, a manufacturer of watch works, near Charing Cross, London, has died, and young Edmiston is needed to assist in winding up the estate. His cousin, Charles Bent, of 332 West Forty-fifth Street, this city, met him in 1884, when he was on his way to Rosario, in the Argentine Republic. No tidings of him have been received since then, and Mr. Bent believes that he is dead. Miss Kate Edmiston of London, Edmiston's sister, asks for proofs of his death, if he be dead, or his address if he be still living.

RAILROAD FLOAT SUBMERGED.

Improper Loading Causes It to Capsize in Front of a Ferry Slip.

A float of the Erie Railroad Company, carrying fourteen loaded freight cars, sank yesterday at 7:30 o'clock A. M., in the East River, opposite the Long Island City slip of the Long Island Railroad ferry. The float had left Pier 8 East River about a half-hour before the accident occurred, in tow of the tug Jamestown. Nine of the cars were loaded with coal, three with hay, and two with grain.

In loading the float, the mistake was made of placing six of the coal cars on the port side. So much of the weight being placed on one side gave the float a decided list to port. The trip up the river, however, was made in safety, but in turning into the railroad slip at Long Island City, the swift current and the wash from passing ferryboats made the cumbersome craft list still further to port, and it was evident that she would be unable to make the slip.

The careening of the float tightened the hawser so that the deckhands on the Jamestown could not throw off the line, and as the big float went down, the hawser was cut, none too soon to save the tug from damage. The two deckhands on the float scrambled up on the starboard side as the port side went down, and jumped into the river. Both were rescued a moment later by the Jamestown.

Ten of the cars were left entirely under water and the other four were only partly submerged. The Chapman Wrecking Company soon had a derrick at work, and was joined later by a derrick belonging to the Erie Company. One of the cars was raised onto another float yesterday afternoon, and one or two more will be taken out without unloading. It will probably be necessary to unload the other cars before the float can be raised. The cargo was valued at about $2,000, and